

DESCRIPTION

Heterocyclic Compounds, Their Production and Use

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to heterocyclic compounds, their production and use, ~~and the compounds~~ ^{which compounds} suppress cell toxicities caused by β -amyloid protein, protect nerve cells, and are useful for preventing and/or treating neurodegenerative diseases by
10 protecting nerve cells from other inducers of cell death.

BACKGROUND ART

Neurodegenerative diseases are progressive disorders that cause fatal damage ^{to} ~~of~~ nerve cell death.
15 As principal neurodegenerative diseases, known are Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Huntington's chorea, peripheral nervous system disorders such as typically diabetic neuropathy, etc. Most of those are related to
20 aging, and, in fact, cases that present the symptoms of those diseases increase with aging. However, middle-aged and even young-aged cases may often present the symptoms of those diseases.

As a result of studies relating to the structure
25 and function of brains, the roles of neurotransmitters and neurotrophins are being gradually clarified, but ~~for the~~ most part ~~of~~ the causes of neurodegenerative diseases are still unknown. Only for Parkinson's disease, ^{has} the relation between it and a specific neurotransmitter,
30 dopamine has been clarified. L-dopa, which is a precursor of dopamine, is used as a medicine for Parkinson's disease. L-dopa relieves the neuropathic manifestation of Parkinson's disease, and maintains function. However, L-dopa ^{does} ~~could~~ not suppress the
35 progress of neurodegeneration in cases of Parkinson's disease, and it gradually loses its potency with the

progress of the manifestation of the disease, or that is, with the degeneration and death of dopamine-based nerve cells. Alzheimer's disease results in the degeneration and death of many types of nerve cells such as acetylcholine-based nerve cells and monoamine-based nerve cells. For this disease, some cholinesterase inhibitors are commercially available and some others are in the development stage. However, those are still within the range of symptomatic treatment for temporarily relieving the neuropathic manifestation of Alzheimer's disease, like L-dopa for Parkinson's disease.

As has been mentioned above, no medicines have been reported for protecting nerve cells from the toxicity of factors causing cell death thereby to suppress the progress of neurodegenerative diseases including Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease.

It is said that the cell death in neurodegenerative diseases is caused by the toxicity of factors that are intrinsic to the respective diseases. For Alzheimer's disease, for example, it is believed that the intrinsic β -amyloid in the disease is a factor which to cause cell death. β -amyloid is a protein seen in the brains of cases of Alzheimer's disease, ~~and this~~ constitutes senile lentiginos that are characteristic of the disease in neuropathology, and is composed of from 40 to 43 amino acids. It has been clarified that, when β -amyloid is added to the primary culture of hippocampus nerve cells, this kills the cells (see Science, Vol. 245, pp. 417-420, 1989); and it has been reported that the coagulation of β -amyloid is indispensable for the expression of its toxicity (see Neurobiology of Aging, Vol. 13, pp. 587-590, 1992; and Journal of Molecular Biology, Vol. 218, pp. 149-163, 1991). For the toxicity expression mechanism of β -

amyloid, the following (1) to (4) may be taken into consideration: (1) β -amyloid forms ion channels, through which calcium ions run into nerve cells. (2) β -amyloid promotes the generation of free radicals.

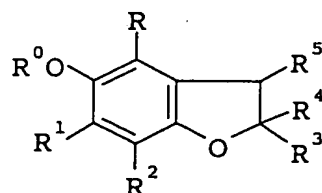
- 5 (3) β -amyloid activates tau-protein kinase I (TPK-I) whereby phosphorylation of tau is promoted. (4) β -amyloid activates microglia, which thereby secretes neurotoxin. However, no one has as yet ~~obtained the~~ ^{confirmed this} ~~conclusion.~~

- 10 Recently, it has been clarified that neurotrophins such as IGF-1 (insulin-like growth factor) and NGF (nerve growth factor) inhibit the apoptosis of nerve cells by β -amyloid or the like, and that, for its mechanism, the apoptosis inhibition is related to the
- 15 inhibition of TPK-I/GSK-3 β (glycogen synthase kinase 3) through activation of PI-3 kinase (see J. Neurosci., Vol. 11, pp. 2552-2563, 1991; Science, Vol. 267, pp. 2003-2006, 1995; and J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 272, pp. 154-161, 1997). When PI-3 kinase is inhibited by β -amyloid
- 20 and TPK-I/GSK-3 β is activated, then pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) is inhibited, while having an influence on the synthesis of acetylcholine, to thereby lower the acetylcholine content. This is supported by the decrease in the acetylcholine content of the brains
- 25 of cases of Alzheimer's disease. On the contrary, when PI-3 kinase is activated, then it is expected that not only the nerve cell death is prevented but also the intracerebral acetylcholine content is increased to improve the nervous system condition. In addition, it
- 30 is also expected that the inhibition of TPK-I/GSK-3 β results in the increase in the intracerebral glucose utilization which is lowered in cases of Alzheimer's disease (see J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 269, pp. 3568-3573, 1994; and Endocrinology, Vol. 125, pp. 314-320, 1989).

Accordingly, low-molecular compounds having good permeability to the brain and having neurotrophic action may inhibit nerve cell death in cases of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, while improving the nervous system condition in those cases.

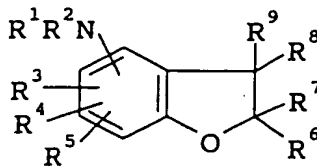
Known are the following dihydrobenzofuran compounds which are effective for neurodegenerative diseases (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, etc.).

1) A compound of the formula:



wherein R is a lower alkyl, R⁰ is hydrogen or an acyl; R¹ and R² are the same or different and are a lower alkyl which may be substituted, or R¹ and R², taken together, are a butadienylene which may be substituted; R³ and R⁴ each is hydrogen or an alkyl which may be substituted, or R³ and R⁴, taken together, are a polymethylene; R⁵ is a lower alkyl, an aromatic group or heterocyclic group which may be substituted (EP-A-273647, JP-A-1-272578).

2) A compound of the formula:

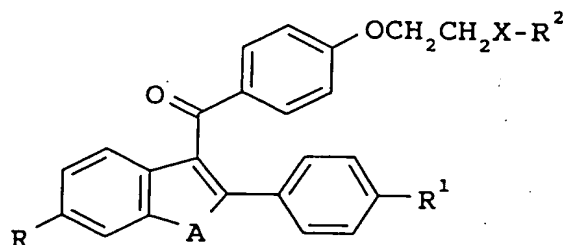


wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different and are a hydrogen atom, an acyl, an alkoxy carbonyl, an optionally substituted aliphatic group or an optionally substituted aromatic group; R³, R⁴ and R⁵ are the same or different and are an optionally acylated hydroxy, an optionally substituted amino, an optionally substituted

alkoxy or an optionally substituted aliphatic group, or two of R^3 , R^4 and R^5 may be linked together to form an optionally substituted carbocyclic group; R^6 and R^7 are the same or different and are an optionally substituted aliphatic group, provided that at least one of R^6 and R^7 has methylene at α -position; and R^8 and R^9 are the same or different and are a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted aliphatic group or an optionally substituted aromatic group, or a salt thereof (EP-A-483772, JP-A-5-140142).

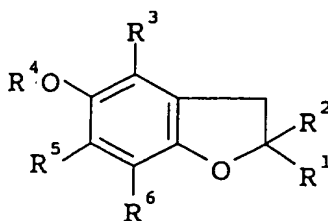
Also known are the following benzofuran compounds and dihydrobenzofuran compounds.

3) A compound of the formula:



wherein A is $-O-$, $-S(O)m-$, $-N(R^{11})-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, or $-CH=CH-$; m is 0, 1, or 2; X is a bond or C_{1-4} alkylidenyl; R^2 is a group of the formula: $-NR^4R^5$ wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently C_{1-6} alkyl, etc.); R is hydroxy, halo, C_{3-8} cycloalkyl, C_{2-7} alkanoyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, phenyl, etc.; R^1 is hydroxy, halo, hydrogen, C_{3-8} cycloalkyl, C_{2-7} alkanoyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy, phenyl, etc., or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, which is useful for the prevention and treatment of physiological disorder associated with an β -amyloid such as Alzheimer's disease and Down's syndrome (WO 95/17095).

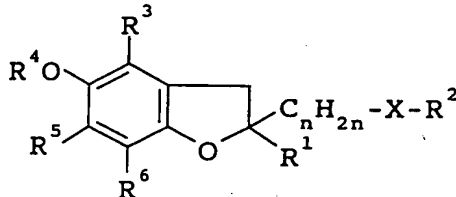
4) A compound of the formula:



wherein R¹ is hydrogen or a lower alkyl; R² is a methyl substituted by carboxy, alkoxy carbonyl, cyano, halogen, aryl or heterocyclic group, or C₂₋₁₅ chain-like

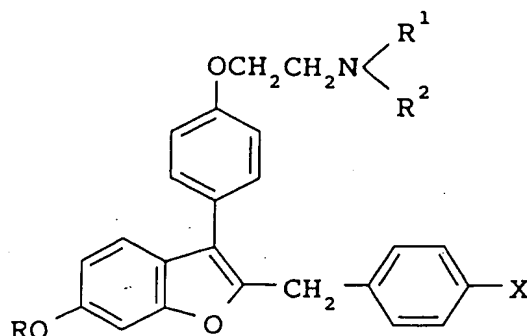
- 5 hydrocarbon residue having no lower alkyl at α -position which may be substituted by carboxy, alkoxy carbonyl, cyano, halogen, aryl or a heterocyclic group; R³ is a lower alkyl; R⁴ is hydrogen or an acyl; R⁵ and R⁶ each is a lower alkyl of a lower alkoxy, or R⁵ and R⁶, taken together, are butadienylene, or a salt thereof, which has 5- or 12-lipoxygenase inhibiting actions (EP-A-345593, JP-A-2-76869).

5) A compound of the formula:



- 15 wherein R¹ is hydrogen or a lower alkyl; n is 1 to 6; X is sulfur which may be oxidized, oxygen or imino which may be substituted; R² is methyl or an organic residue bonded through methylene, methylene or quaternary carbon; R³ is a lower alkyl; R⁴ is hydrogen or an acyl; R⁵ and R⁶ each is a lower alkoxy or a lower alkyl, or R⁵ and R⁶, taken together, are butadienylene, or a salt thereof, which has a 5-lipoxygenase inhibiting action (EP-A-345592, JP-A-2-76870).

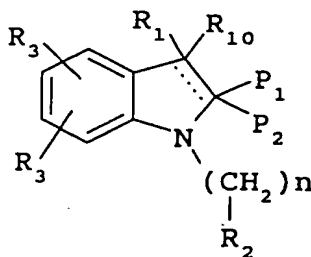
6) A compound of the formula:



wherein R is hydrogen or methyl; R¹ and R² each are methyl or ethyl, or R¹ and R² taken together are a saturated heterocyclic group; and X is bromo, chloro, fluoro or hydrogen, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which is useful for inhibiting bone loss (EP-A-722726).

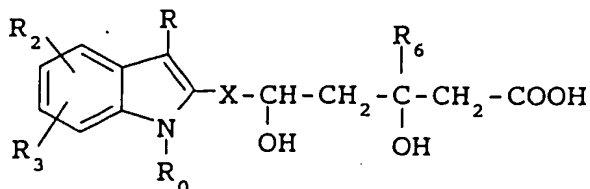
Known are the following indole compounds.

7) A compound of the formula:

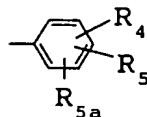


wherein R₁ is -X(CH₂)_nAr, -X(CH₂)_nR₈ etc., R₂ is hydrogen or Ar etc., P₁ is -X(CH₂)_nR₈, P₂ is -X(CH₂)_nR₈ etc., R₃ is hydrogen, R₁₁, OH, C₁₋₈ alkoxy, S(O)_q R₁₁, N(R₆)₂, Br, F, I, Cl, CF₃, NHCOR₆, -R₁₁CO₂R₇, -XR₉-Y, XY or -X(CH₂)_nR₈, wherein methylene of the -X(CH₂)_nR₈ may be unsubstituted or substituted by one more -(CH₂)_nAr, R₈ is hydrogen, R₁₁ etc., R₉ is C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₂₋₁₀ alkenyl, phenyl, etc., R₁₁ is C₁₋₈ alkyl, C₂₋₈ alkenyl, C₂₋₈ alkynyl, etc., X is (CH₂)_n, O, S(O)_q, Y is CH₃ or -X(CH₂)_nAr, Ar is phenyl, naphthyl, etc., q is 0, 1 or 2, n is an integer of 0 to 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which is useful for antagonizing endothelin receptors and treating cerebrovascular diseases (WO 94/14434, JP-A-8-504826).

8) A compound of the formula:



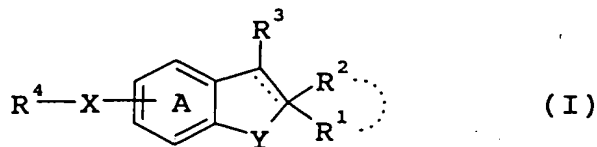
wherein one of R and R₀ is



and the other is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl or phenyl-(CH₂)_m-wherein R₄, R₅ and R_{5a} are hydrogen, etc.; m is 1, 2 or 3; R₂ is hydrogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, etc.; R₃ is hydrogen, C₁₋₃ alkyl, C₁₋₃ alkoxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, etc.; X is -(CH₂)_n- or -CH=CH-; n is 0, 1, 2 or 3; R₆ is hydrogen or C₁₋₃ alkyl, or a salt thereof, which has cholesterol biosynthesis inhibiting activity (WO 84/02131).

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

We, the present inventors have studied various compounds and, as a result, have succeeded in the creation of a novel compound of the formula:



wherein R¹ and R² each represents a hydrogen atom or a hydrocarbon group which may be substituted, or R¹ and R² form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a 3- to 8-membered carbo or heterocyclic ring which may be substituted; R³ represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl which may be substituted or an aromatic group which may be substituted; R⁴ represents (1) an aromatic group which may be substituted, (2) an aliphatic hydrocarbon group

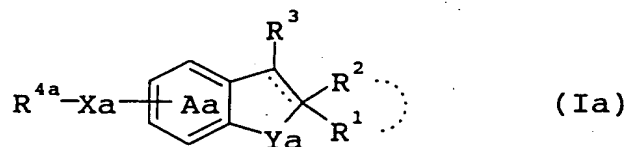
substituted by an aromatic group which may be substituted, which hydrocarbon group may be further substituted or (3) an acyl;

X and Y each represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom which may be oxidized;

---- represents a single bond or a double bond; and ring A represents a benzene ring which may be further substituted apart from the group of the formula: $-X-R^4$ wherein each symbol is as defined above,

provided that when X and Y are oxygen atoms and ---- is a single bond, R^4 is not an acyl, or a salt thereof [hereinafter sometimes referred to briefly as compound (I)], which compound is structurally characterized in that the benzene ring which is condensed with a 5-membered heterocyclic ring is substituted by a group of the formula: $-X-R^4$ wherein each symbol is as defined above.

We have found for the first time that compound (I), being based on its specific chemical structure, and a compound of the formula:



wherein R^{4a} represents an aromatic group which may be substituted, an aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted or an acyl;

Xa represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom which may be oxidized;

Ya represents an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom which may be oxidized or an imino which may be substituted;

---- represents a single bond or a double bond;

ring Aa represents a benzene ring which may be further substituted apart from (i) the group of the formula: $-Xa-R^{4a}$ wherein each symbol is as defined above, and (ii) an amino which may be substituted,

and the other symbols are defined as above,
 provided that when Xa and Ya are oxygen atoms and
 ---- is a single bond, R⁴ is not an acyl, or a salt
 thereof [hereinafter sometimes referred to briefly as
 5 compound (Ia)], have an unexpected, excellent
 suppressive effect on neurodegeneration, low toxicity,
 excellent permeability to the brain and are therefore
 satisfactory as medicines for suppressing
 neurodegeneration. Compound (I) is within the scope of
 10 compound (Ia). On the basis of these findings, the
 inventors have completed the present invention.

Specifically, the present invention relates to:

- 1) compound (I);
- 15 2) a compound of the above 1), wherein R¹ and R² each
 is (i) a hydrogen atom or
 (ii) a C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₃₋₆
 cycloalkyl or C₆₋₁₄ aryl group which may be substituted
 by 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group
 20 consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy,
 (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆
 alkyl, (6) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl, (7)
 optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl, (8) optionally
 halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, (9) C₆₋₁₄ aryl, (10)
 25 optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, (11) optionally
 halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio, (12) hydroxy, (13) amino,
 (14) mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (15) mono-C₆₋₁₄ arylamino, (16)
 di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (17) di-C₆₋₁₄ arylamino, (18) acyl
 selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy,
 30 carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-carbonyl,
 C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyl-
 carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryloxy-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyloxy-
 carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono-
 C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyl, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-
 35 carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C₁₋₆
 alkylsulfonyl, C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl and
 C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfinyl, (19) acylamino selected from the

group consisting of formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido, C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino and C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino, (20) acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy, (21) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (22) 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group and (23) sulfo, or R^1 and R^2 form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a C_{3-8} cycloalkane or a 3- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl, C_{7-16} aralkyl, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, mono- C_{6-14} arylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{6-14} arylamino and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group;

R^3 is (i) a hydrogen atom, (ii) a C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted by 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, (6) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, (7) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, (8) optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, (9) C_{6-14} aryl, (10) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, (11) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, (12) hydroxy, (13) amino, (14) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (15) mono- C_{6-14} arylamino, (16) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (17) di- C_{6-14} arylamino, (18) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6}

alkyl-carbamoyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfinyl, (19) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carboxamido, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonylamino and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonylamino, (20) acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyloxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy, (21) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (22) 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group and (23) sulfo, or (iii) a C₆₋₁₄ aryl or a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms in addition to carbon atoms, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy, (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, (6) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl, (7) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl, (8) optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, (9) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, (10) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio, (11) hydroxy, (12) amino, (13) mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (14) di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (15) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (16) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyl-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryloxy-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyloxy-

carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono-
 C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, C_{6-14} aryl-
 carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C_{1-6}
 alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and
 5 C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, (17) acylamino selected from the
 group consisting of formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido,
 C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido, C_{1-6}
 alkylsulfonylamino and C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino, (18)
 acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6}
 10 alkyl-carbonyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-
 carbonyloxy, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-
 carbamoyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy,
 (19) sulfo, (20) C_{6-14} aryl and (21) C_{6-14} aryloxy;
 R^4 is (i) a C_{6-14} aryl or a 5- to 14-membered aromatic
 15 heterocyclic group containing 1 to 4 hetero atoms
 selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur
 and oxygen atoms in addition to carbon atoms, each of
 which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents
 selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms,
 20 (2) C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5)
 optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, (6) optionally
 halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, (7) optionally halogenated C_{2-6}
 alkynyl, (8) optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, (9)
 optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, (10) optionally
 25 halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, (11) hydroxy, (12) amino,
 (13) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (14) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (15)
 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be
 substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the
 group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-
 30 membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (16) acyl
 selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy,
 carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl,
 C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyl-
 carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-
 35 carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono-
 C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, C_{6-14} aryl-
 carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C_{1-6}

alkylsulfonyl, C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfinyl, (17) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carboxamido, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonylamino and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonylamino, (18) acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyloxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy, (19) sulfo, (20) C₆₋₁₄ aryl and (21) C₆₋₁₄ aryloxy, (ii) an aliphatic hydrocarbon group selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl and C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, which hydrocarbon group substituted by 1 to 3 C₆₋₁₄ aryl or 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms in addition to carbon atoms, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy, (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, (6) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl, (7) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl, (8) optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, (9) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, (10) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio, (11) hydroxy, (12) amino, (13) mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (14) di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (15) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (16) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyl-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryloxy-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyl, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C₁₋₆

alkylsulfonyl, C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfinyl, (17) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carboxamido, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonylamino and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonylamino, (18) acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyloxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy, (19) sulfo, (20) C₆₋₁₄ aryl and (21) C₆₋₁₄ aryloxy, which hydrocarbon group may be further substituted by 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy, (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, (6) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl, (7) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl, (8) optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, (9) C₆₋₁₄ aryl, (10) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, (11) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio, (12) hydroxy, (13) amino, (14) mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (15) mono-C₆₋₁₄ arylamino, (16) di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (17) di-C₆₋₁₄ arylamino, (18) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyl-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryloxy-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyl, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfinyl, (19) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carboxamido, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonylamino and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonylamino, (20) acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyloxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy,

(21) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (22) 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group and (23) sulfo, or (iii) an acyl of the formula: $-(C=O)-R^5$, $-(C=O)-OR^5$, $-(C=O)-NR^5R^6$, $-(C=S)-NHR^5$, $-SO_2-R^{5a}$ or $-SO-R^{5a}$ wherein R^5 is (a) a hydrogen atom, (b) a C_{6-14} aryl or a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms in addition to carbon atoms, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, (6) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, (7) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, (8) optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, (9) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, (10) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, (11) hydroxy, (12) amino, (13) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (14) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (15) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (16) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, (17) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido, C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino and C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino, (18)

acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy,

5 (19) sulfo, (20) C_{6-14} aryl and (21) C_{6-14} aryloxy, or (c) a C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group which may be substituted by 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) C_{6-14} aryl or 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic

10 group containing 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms in addition to carbon atoms, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1') halogen atoms, (2') C_{1-3}

15 alkylenedioxy, (3') nitro, (4') cyano, (5') optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, (6') optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, (7') optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, (8') optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, (9') optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, (10') optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, (11') hydroxy, (12') amino, (13') mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (14') di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (15') 5- to 7-

20 membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-

25 membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (16') acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-

30 carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, (17') acylamino selected from the

35 group consisting of formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido, C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino and C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino, (18')

- acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy,
- 5 (19') sulfo, (20') C_{6-14} aryl and (21') C_{6-14} aryloxy, (2) halogen atoms, (3) C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, (4) nitro, (5) cyano, (6) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, (7) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, (8) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, (9) optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, (10) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy,
- 10 (11) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, (12) hydroxy, (13) amino, (14) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (15) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (16) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents
- 15 selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (17) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14}
- 20 arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, (18) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido, C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino and C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino, (19)
- 25 acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy and (20) sulfo;
- 30 R^{5a} is (a) a C_{6-14} aryl or a 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur
- 35

and oxygen atoms in addition to carbon atoms, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, (6) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, (7) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, (8) optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, (9) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, (10) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, (11) hydroxy, (12) amino, (13) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (14) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (15) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (16) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, (17) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido, C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino and C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino, (18) acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy, (19) sulfo, (20) C_{6-14} aryl and (21) C_{6-14} aryloxy, or (b) a C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl, C_{2-6} alkynyl or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group which may be substituted by 1 to 5 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) a C_{6-14} aryl or 5- to 14-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms

in addition to carbon atoms, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1') halogen atoms, (2') C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, (3') nitro, (4') cyano, (5') optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, (6') optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, (7') optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, (8') optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, (9') optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, (10') optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, (11') hydroxy, (12') amino, (13') mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (14') di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (15') 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (16') acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, (17') acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido, C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino and C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino, (18') acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy, (19') sulfo, (20') C_{6-14} aryl and (21') C_{6-14} aryloxy, (2) halogen atoms, (3) C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, (4) nitro, (5) cyano, (6) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, (7) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, (8) optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, (9) optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, (10) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, (11) optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, (12) hydroxy,

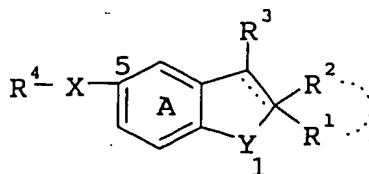
(13) amino, (14) mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (15) di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (16) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (17) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyl-carbonyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryloxy-carbonyl, C₇₋₁₆ aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyl, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfinyl, (18) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C₁₋₆ alkyl-carboxamido, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carboxamido, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonylamino and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonylamino, (19) acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbonyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbonyloxy, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di-C₁₋₆ alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C₆₋₁₄ aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy and (20) sulfo; and

R⁶ is a hydrogen atom or a C₁₋₆ alkyl; and

ring A is a benzene ring which may be further substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy, (3) nitro, (4) cyano, (5) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, (6) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl, (7) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl, (8) optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, (9) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, (10) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio, (11) hydroxy, (12) amino, (13) mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (14) di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (15) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl and 5- to 10-

- membered aromatic heterocyclic group, (16) acyl selected from the group consisting of formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl, C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbonyl, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocycle carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, (17) acylamino selected from the group consisting of formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido, C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino and C_{6-14} arylsulfonylamino, (18) acyloxy selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy, mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy, C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy and nicotinoyloxy, (19) sulfo, (20) C_{6-14} aryl and (21) C_{6-14} aryloxy.
- 3) a compound of the above 1), wherein R^1 and R^2 each is a C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted, or R^1 and R^2 form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a 3- to 8-membered carbo or heterocyclic ring which may be substituted;
- 4) a compound of the above 1), ^{wherein} R^3 is an aromatic group which may be substituted;
- 5) a compound of the above 1), wherein R^4 is (i) an aliphatic hydrocarbon group substituted by an aromatic group which may be substituted, which hydrocarbon group may be further substituted or (ii) an acyl;
- 6) a compound of the above 1), wherein X is an oxygen atom;
- 7) a compound of the above 1), wherein Y is an oxygen atom;
- 8) a compound of the above 7), wherein a group of the formula: $-X-R^4$ is substituted on the 5-position of the benzofuran ring;

9) a compound of the above 1), which is a compound of the formula:



5 wherein each symbol is as defined above, or a salt thereof;

10 10) a compound of the above 1), wherein R^1 and R^2 each is a C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) C_{6-14} aryl, (2) C_{1-6} alkoxy, (3) C_{1-6} alkylthio, (4) hydroxy, (5) amino, (6) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (7) mono- C_{6-14} arylamino, (8) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (9) di- C_{6-14} arylamino, (10) carboxy, (11) C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, (12) C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, (13) C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl, (14) C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl and (15) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic group, or R^1 and R^2 form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a 3- to 8-membered carbo or heterocyclic ring which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl, C_{7-16} aralkyl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group;

25 R^3 is a phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 1-indolyl, 2-indolyl or 2-benzothiazolyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-6} alkyl, (3) C_{1-6} alkoxy, (4) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (5) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and (6) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to

10-membered aromatic group;

R^4 is (i) C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by a phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 1-indolyl, 2-indolyl or 2-benzothiazolyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents

selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-6} alkyl, (3) C_{1-6} alkoxy, (4) hydroxy, (5) amino, (6) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (7) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (8) carboxy and (9) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents

selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic group, which C_{1-6} alkyl may be further substituted by carboxy or C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, or

(ii) a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl or C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and carboxy;

X is an oxygen atom;

Y is an oxygen atom; and

ring A is a benzene ring which may be further substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino and di- C_{1-6} alkylamino;

11) a compound of the above 1), wherein R^1 and R^2 each is a C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{6-14} aryl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, mono- C_{6-14} arylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{6-14} arylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, or

R^1 and R^2 form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a piperidine which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and C_{7-16} aralkyl;

5 R^3 is a phenyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino and di- C_{1-6} alkylamino;

10 R^4 is (i) C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by a phenyl or pyridyl, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and carboxy, or

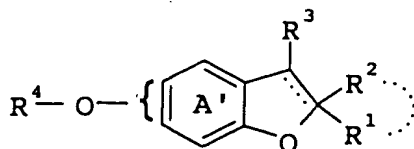
15 (ii) an acyl of the formula: $-(C=O)-R^{5'}$ wherein $R^{5'}$ is a phenyl or phenyl- C_{1-6} alkyl, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and carboxy;

20 X is an oxygen atom;

Y is an oxygen atom; and

ring A is a benzene ring which may be further substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino and di- C_{1-6} alkylamino;

12) a compound of the above 1) which is a compound of the formula:



30 wherein R^1 and R^2 each is C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted by 6-membered saturated cyclic amino substituted by a phenyl, or

R^1 and R^2 form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a piperidine substituted by a C_{1-6} alkyl or a C_{7-16} aralkyl;

R^3 is (i) a hydrogen atom, or

- 5 (ii) a phenyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) C_{1-6} alkyl, (2) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and (3) 6-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by a C_{1-6} alkyl,

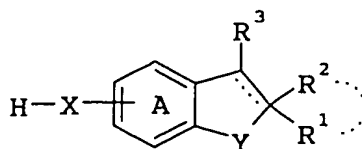
- 10 R^4 is (i) a phenyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro and C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido, (ii) a C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{2-6} alkenyl group substituted by 1 to 3 of phenyl, quinolyl or pyridyl, each of which may be substituted
15 by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl and C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl, which C_{1-6} alkyl or C_{2-6} alkenyl group may be further substituted by a phenyl, carboxy or C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl,
20 or

(iii) an acyl of the formula: $-(C=O)-R^{5'}$

wherein $R^{5'}$ is phenyl substituted by a C_{1-6} alkoxy; and ring A' is a benzene ring which may be further substituted by 1 to 3 C_{1-6} alkyl;

- 25 13) a compound of the above 1) which is
3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran,
3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran-5-yl 4-methoxybenzoate,
30 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran,
3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-1',4,6,7-tetramethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine],
or a salt thereof;

- 35 14) a process for producing ~~of~~ compound (I), which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



wherein each symbol is as defined above, or a salt thereof with a compound of the formula: R⁴-L wherein L represents a leaving group and R⁴ is as defined above, or salt thereof;

15) a pharmaceutical composition which comprises compound (I);

16) a composition of the above 15) which is an agent for suppressing neurodegeneration;

17) a composition of the above 15) which is an agent for suppressing β -amyloid toxicity;

18) a composition of the above 15) which is an agent for preventing and/or treating neurodegenerative diseases;

19) an agent for preventing and/or treating neurodegenerative diseases which comprises compound (Ia);

20) an agent of the above 19) which is an agent for suppressing β -amyloid toxicity;

21) an agent of the above 19) which is an agent for preventing and/or treating neurodegenerative diseases;

22) a method for suppressing neurodegeneration in a mammal, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of compound (Ia) with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier or diluent;

23) use of compound (Ia) for manufacturing a pharmaceutical composition for suppressing neurodegeneration; and so forth.

In the formulae, the "hydrocarbon group" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R¹ or R² includes, for example, an acyclic or cyclic

hydrocarbon group such as alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, etc. Among them, C_{1-16} acyclic or cyclic hydrocarbon group is preferable.

5 The preferred "alkyl" is for example C_{1-6} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.

The preferred "alkenyl" is for example C_{2-6} alkenyl such as vinyl, allyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, isobutenyl, sec-butenyl, etc.

10 The preferred "alkynyl" is for example C_{2-6} alkynyl such as ethynyl, propargyl, butynyl, 1-hexynyl, etc.

The preferred "cycloalkyl" is for example C_{3-6} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, etc.

15 The preferred "aryl" is for example C_{6-14} aryl such as phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, biphenyl, 2-anthryl, etc.

Examples of the "substituents" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" include halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy (e.g., methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, etc.), nitro, cyano, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{6-14} aryl (e.g., phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, biphenyl, 2-anthryl, etc.), optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino (e.g., methylamino, ethylamino, etc.), mono- C_{6-14} arylamino (e.g., phenylamino, 1-naphthylamino, 2-naphthylamino, etc.), di- C_{1-6} alkylamino (e.g., dimethylamino, diethylamino, etc.), di- C_{6-14} arylamino (e.g., diphenylamino, etc.), acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted, 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group (e.g., 2- or 3-thienyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 8-quinolyl, 1-, 3-, 4- or 5-isoquinolyl,

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1-, 2- or 3-indolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, benzo[b]furanyl, etc.), sulfo, and so forth.

5 The "hydrocarbon group" may have 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 substituents as mentioned above at possible positions of the hydrocarbon group and, when the number of substituents is two or more, those substituents may be the same as or different from one another.

10 The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl" includes, for example, C₁₋₆ alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.) which may have 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, 15 bromo, iodo, etc.). Concretely mentioned is methyl, chloromethyl, difluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, trifluoromethyl, ethyl, 2-bromoethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, pentafluoroethyl, propyl, 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl, isopropyl, butyl, 4,4,4-trifluorobutyl, 20 isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, 5,5,5-trifluoropentyl, hexyl, 6,6,6-trifluorohexyl, etc.

The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl" includes, for example, C₂₋₆ alkenyl (e.g., 25 vinyl, allyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, isobutenyl, sec-butenyl, etc.) which may have 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.). Concretely mentioned is vinyl, allyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, isobutenyl, sec-butenyl, 3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl, 4,4,4-trifluoro-1-butenyl, etc. 30

The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl" includes, for example, C₂₋₆ alkynyl (e.g., ethynyl, propargyl, butynyl, 1-hexynyl, etc.) which may have 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 halogen atoms (e.g., 35 fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.). Concretely mentioned is ethynyl, propargyl, butynyl, 1-hexynyl, 3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propynyl, 4,4,4-trifluoro-1-butyne,

etc.

The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl" includes, for example, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, etc.) which may have 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.). Concretely mentioned is cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 4,4-dichlorocyclohexyl, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluorocyclopentyl, 4-chlorocyclohexyl, etc.

The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy" includes, for example, C_{1-6} alkoxy (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, etc.) which may have 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.). Concretely mentioned is methoxy, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, ethoxy, 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, 4,4,4-trifluorobutoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy, etc.

The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio" includes, for example, C_{1-6} alkylthio (e.g., methylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, sec-butylthio, tert-butylthio, etc.) which may have 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.). Concretely mentioned is methylthio, difluoromethylthio, trifluoromethylthio, ethylthio, propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, 4,4,4-trifluorobutylthio, pentylthio, hexylthio, etc.

The above-mentioned "acyl" includes, for example, formyl, carboxy, carbamoyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl (e.g., acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl (e.g., cyclopropylcarbonyl, cyclopentylcarbonyl, cyclohexylcarbonyl, etc.), C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl (e.g., methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, etc.), C_{6-10} aryl-carbonyl (e.g., benzoyl, 1-naphthoyl, 2-naphthoyl, etc.), C_{7-16} aralkyl-

carbonyl (e.g., phenylacetyl, phenylpropionyl, etc.),
 C_{6-14} aryloxy-carbonyl (e.g., phenoxycarbonyl, etc.), C_{7-16} aralkyloxy-carbonyl (e.g., benzyloxycarbonyl, phenethyloxycarbonyl, etc.), 5- or 6-membered
 5 heterocycle carbonyl (e.g., nicotinoyl, isonicotinoyl, 2-thenoyl, 3-thenoyl, 2-furoyl, 3-furoyl, morpholinocarbonyl, thiomorpholinocarbonyl, piperidinocarbonyl, 1-pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, etc.),
 10 mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl (e.g., methylcarbamoyl, ethylcarbamoyl, etc.), di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyl (e.g., dimethylcarbamoyl, diethylcarbamoyl, ethylmethylcarbamoyl, etc.), C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyl (e.g., phenylcarbamoyl, 1-naphthylcarbamoyl, 2-naphthylcarbamoyl, etc.), 5- or 6-membered heterocycle
 15 carbamoyl (e.g., 2-pyridylcarbamoyl, 3-pyridylcarbamoyl, 4-pyridylcarbamoyl, 2-thienylcarbamoyl, 3-thienylcarbamoyl, etc.), C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl (e.g., methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, etc.), C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl (e.g., phenylsulfonyl, 1-naphthylsulfonyl, 2-naphthylsulfonyl, etc.), C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl (e.g., methylsulfinyl, ethylsulfinyl, etc.), C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl (e.g., phenylsulfinyl, 1-naphthylsulfinyl, 2-naphthylsulfinyl, etc.), and so forth.

The above-mentioned "acylamino" includes, for
 25 example, formylamino, C_{1-6} alkyl-carboxamido (e.g., acetamido, etc.), C_{6-14} aryl-carboxamido (e.g., phenylcarboxamido, naphthylcarboxamido, etc.), C_{1-6} alkoxy-carboxamido (e.g., methoxycarboxamido, ethoxycarboxamido, propoxycarboxamido, butoxycarboxamido, etc.), C_{1-6} alkylsulfonylamino (e.g., methylsulfonylamino, ethylsulfonylamino, etc.), C_{6-14}
 30 arylsulfonylamino (e.g., phenylsulfonylamino, 2-naphthylsulfonylamino, 1-naphthylsulfonylamino, etc.), and so forth.

35 The above-mentioned "acyloxy" includes, for example, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyloxy (e.g., acetoxy, propionyloxy, etc.), C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyloxy (e.g.,

benzoyloxy, naphthylcarbonyloxy, etc.), C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyloxy (e.g., methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy, propoxycarbonyloxy, butoxycarbonyloxy, etc.), mono- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy (e.g., methylcarbamoyloxy, ethylcarbamoyloxy, etc.), di- C_{1-6} alkyl-carbamoyloxy (e.g., dimethylcarbamoyloxy, diethylcarbamoyloxy, etc.), C_{6-14} aryl-carbamoyloxy (e.g., phenylcarbamoyloxy, naphthylcarbamoyloxy, etc.), nicotinoyloxy, and so forth.

The above-mentioned "5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino" of the "5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted" includes, for example, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperazin-1-yl, piperidino, pyrrolidin-1-yl, etc. The "substituents" of the "5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted" include, for example, 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.), C_{6-14} aryl (e.g., phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, biphenyl, 2-anthryl, etc.) and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group (e.g., 2- or 3-thienyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 8-quinolyl, 1-, 3-, 4- or 5-isoquinolyl, 1-, 2- or 3-indolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, benzo[b]furanyl, etc.).

The "3- to 8-membered carbocyclic ring" of the "3- to 8-membered carbocyclic ring which may be substituted" formed by R^1 and R^2 includes, for example, C_{3-8} cycloalkane such as cyclopropane, cyclobutane, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, etc.

The "3- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring" of the "3- to 8-membered heterocyclic ring which may be substituted" formed by R^1 and R^2 includes, for example, aziridine, azetidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, hexamethyleneimine, heptamethyleneimine, hexahydropyrimidine, etc.

The "substituents" of the "3- to 8-membered carbo or heterocyclic ring which may be substituted" formed by R^1 and R^2 include, for example, 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.), C_{6-14} aryl (e.g., phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, biphenyl, 2-anthryl, etc.), C_{7-16} aryl (e.g., benzyl, phenethyl, diphenylmethyl, 1-naphthylmethyl, 2-naphthylmethyl, 2,2-diphenylethyl, etc.), amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino (e.g., methylamino, ethylamino, etc.), mono- C_{6-14} arylamino (e.g., phenylamino, 1-naphthylamino, 2-naphthylamino, etc.), di- C_{1-6} alkylamino (e.g., dimethylamino, diethylamino, etc.), di- C_{6-14} arylamino (e.g., diphenylamino, etc.) and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group (e.g., 2- or 3-thienyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 8-quinolyl, 1-, 3-, 4- or 5-isoquinolyl, 1-, 2- or 3-indolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, benzo[b]furanyl, etc.).

The "lower alkyl" of the "lower alkyl which may be substituted" for R^3 includes, for example, C_{1-6} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.

The "substituents" of the "lower alkyl which may be substituted" for R^3 and their number are the same as those mentioned above for the "substituents" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R^1 or R^2 .

The "aromatic group" of the "aromatic group which may be substituted" for R^3 includes, for example, an aromatic hydrocarbon group, an aromatic heterocyclic group, and so forth.

The "aromatic hydrocarbon group" includes, for example, a C_{6-14} monocyclic or fused polycyclic (e.g., bi- or tri-cyclic) aromatic hydrocarbon group, etc.

Concretely mentioned is C_{6-14} aryl such as phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, biphenyl, 2-anthryl, etc.

The "aromatic heterocyclic group" includes, for example, 5- to 14-membered, preferably 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group containing one or more (e.g., 1 to 4) hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms in addition to carbon atoms, etc. Concretely mentioned is a monovalent group formed by removing an optional hydrogen atom from an aromatic heterocyclic ring such as thiophene, benzothiophene, benzofuran, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, benzisothiazole, naphtho[2,3-b]thiophene, furan, isoindolidine, xanthrene, phenoxathiin, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, indole, isoindole, 1H-indazole, purine, 4H-quinolizine, isoquinoline, quinoline, phthalazine, naphthyridine, quinoxaline, quinazoline, cinnoline, carbazole, β -carboline, phenanthridine, acridine, phenazine, thiazole, isothiazole, phenothiazine, oxazole, isoxazole, furazan, phenoxazine, etc.; or a ring as formed through condensation of the above aromatic heterocyclic ring, preferably monocyclic ring, with one or more, preferably one or two aromatic rings (e.g., benzene ring, etc.), etc.

The preferred example of the "aromatic heterocyclic group" is a 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group which may be fused with one benzene ring. Concretely mentioned is 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 8-quinolyl, 1-, 3-, 4- or 5-isoquinolyl, 1-, 2- or 3-indolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 2-benzo[b]thienyl, benzo[b]furanyl, 2- or 3-thienyl, etc. More preferred is 2- or 3-thienyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2- or 3-quinolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 1- or 2-indolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, etc.

The "substituents" of the "aromatic heterocyclic

group which may be substituted" include, for example, halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy (e.g., methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, etc.), nitro, cyano, optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl, optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl, optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio, hydroxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino (e.g., methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, isopropylamino, butylamino, etc.), di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino (e.g., dimethylamino, diethylamino, dipropylamino, dibutylamino, ethylmethylamino, etc.), 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, sulfo, C₆₋₁₄ aryl (e.g., phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, etc.), C₆₋₁₄ aryloxy (e.g., phenyloxy, naphthyloxy, etc.), and so forth.

The "aromatic group" may have 1 to 3 substituents as mentioned above at possible positions of the aromatic group and, when the number of substituents is two or more, those substituents may be the same as or different from one another.

The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl", "optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl", "optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl", "optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl", "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy", "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio", "5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted", "acyl", "acylamino" and "acyloxy" include, for example, those described in detail in the foregoing referring to the "substituents" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R¹ or R², respectively.

A preferred example of the "aromatic group which may be substituted" for R³ is a phenyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2- or 3-quinolyl or 1-isoquinolyl group, each of which

may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, nitro, cyano, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, optionally
 5 halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be
 10 substituted, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, sulfo, C_{6-14} aryl and C_{6-14} aryloxy.

The "aromatic group which may be substituted" for R^4 includes, for example, 1 to 3, preferably 1 or 2 of the "aromatic group which may be substituted" for R^3
 15 above mentioned.

The "aliphatic hydrocarbon group" of the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group substituted by an aromatic group which may be substituted, which hydrocarbon group may be further substituted" for R^4 includes, for
 20 example, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, and so forth. Among others, preferred are C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl and C_{3-10} cycloalkyl.

The "alkyl" is preferably, for example, C_{1-6} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl,
 25 isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.

The "alkenyl" is preferably, for example, C_{2-6} alkenyl such as vinyl, allyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, isobutenyl, sec-butenyl, etc.

The "alkynyl" is preferably, for example, C_{2-6} alkynyl such as ethynyl, propargyl, butynyl, 1-hexynyl,
 30 etc.

The "cycloalkyl" is preferably, for example, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, etc.

35 Among others, preferred is C_{1-6} alkyl.

The "aromatic group which may be substituted" which the above "aliphatic hydrocarbon group" have,

includes, for example, 1 to 3 of the "aromatic group which may be substituted" for R^3 .

a A preferred example of the above "aromatic group which may be substituted" is a phenyl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2- or 3-quinolyl or 1-isoquinolyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, nitro, cyano, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted, acyl, acylamino, acyloxy, sulfo, C_{6-14} aryl and C_{6-14} aryloxy.

The "substituents" which the above "aliphatic hydrocarbon group" may further have, and their number are the same as those mentioned above for the "substituents" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R^1 or R^2 .

Among them, preferred are acyl such as carboxy, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl, etc.

The "acyl" for R^4 includes, for example, an acyl of the formula: $-(C=O)-R^5$, $-(C=O)-OR^5$, $-(C=O)-NR^5R^6$, $-(C=S)-NHR^5$, $-SO_2-R^{5a}$ or $-SO-R^{5a}$ wherein R^5 is a hydrogen atom, an aromatic group which may be substituted or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted; R^{5a} is an aromatic group which may be substituted or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted; and R^6 is a hydrogen atom or C_{1-6} alkyl.

The "aromatic group which may be substituted" for R^5 or R^{5a} includes, for example, the "aromatic group which may be substituted" for R^3 above.

The "aliphatic hydrocarbon group" of the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted"

for R⁵ or R^{5a} includes, for example, the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group" of the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group substituted by an aromatic group which may be substituted, which hydrocarbon group may be further substituted" for R⁴ above.

The "substituents" of the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R⁵ or R^{5a} include, for example, (1) the "aromatic group which may be substituted" of the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group substituted by an aromatic group which may be substituted, which hydrocarbon group may be further substituted" for R⁴ above, (2) halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), (3) C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy (e.g., methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, etc.), (4) nitro, (5) cyano, (6) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, (7) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl, (8) optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl, (9) optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, (10) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, (11) optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio, (12) hydroxy, (13) amino, (14) mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino (e.g., methylamino, ethylamino, etc.), (15) di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino (e.g., dimethylamino, diethylamino, etc.), (16) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted, (17) acyl, (18) acylamino, (19) acyloxy, (20) sulfo, and so forth.

The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl", "optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl", "optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl", "optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl", "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy", "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio", "5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted", "acyl", "acylamino" and "acyloxy" include, for example, those described in detail in the foregoing referring to the "substituents" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R¹ or R², respectively.

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The "aliphatic hydrocarbon group" may have 1 to 5, preferably 1 to 3 substituents as mentioned above at possible positions of the aliphatic hydrocarbon group and, when the number of substituents is two or more, those substituents may be the same as or different from one another.

Preferably, R^5 and R^{5a} each is an aromatic group which may be substituted.

The " C_{1-6} alkyl" for R^6 includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.

The "sulfur atom which may be oxidized" for X or Y includes S, SO and SO_2 .

The "substituents" which ring A may have apart from the group of the formula: $-X-R^4$, include, for example, the "substituents" of the "aromatic group which may be substituted" for R^3 above. Ring A may have 1 to 3 substituents as mentioned above at possible positions of the ring and, when the number of substituents is two or more, those substituents may be the same as or different from one another.

Preferably, the "substituents" which ring A may have apart from the group of the formula: $-X-R^4$, include, for example, halogen atoms, C_{1-3} alkylenedioxy, nitro, cyano, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkenyl, optionally halogenated C_{2-6} alkynyl, optionally halogenated C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkylthio, hydroxy, acyl, acyloxy, sulfo, C_{6-14} aryl, C_{6-14} aryloxy, and so forth.

The "aromatic group which may be substituted" and the "acyl" for R^4 include, for example, the "aromatic group which may be substituted" and the "acyl" for R^4 , respectively.

The "aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R^4 includes, for example, the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted"

for R⁵ or R^{5a}.

The "sulfur atom which may be oxidized" for Xa or Ya is same as the "sulfur atom which may be oxidized" for X above.

5 The "substituents" of the "imino which may be substituted" for Ya includes, for example, a hydrocarbon group which may be substituted, an acyl, and so forth.

10 The above "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" includes, for example, the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R¹ or R².

15 The above "acyl" includes, for example, that described in detail in the foregoing referring to the "substituents" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R¹ or R².

20 The preferred examples of the "imino which may be substituted" for Ya includes imino, C₁₋₆ alkylimino (e.g., methylimino, ethylimino, etc.), C₆₋₁₄ arylimino (e.g., phenylimino, 1-naphthylimino, 2-naphthylimino, etc.), C₇₋₁₆ aralkylimino (e.g., benzylimino, etc.), etc.

25 The "substituents" which ring Aa may have apart from the group of the formula: -Xa-R^{4a}, include any substituent apart from an amino which may be substituted, for example, halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy (e.g., methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, etc.), nitro, cyano, optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl, optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl, optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, 30 optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio, hydroxy, acyl, acyloxy, sulfo, and so forth.

35 The above-mentioned "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl", "optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkenyl", "optionally halogenated C₂₋₆ alkynyl", "optionally halogenated C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl", "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy", "optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkylthio",

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"acyl" and "acyloxy" include, for example, those described in detail in the foregoing referring to the "substituents" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" for R^1 or R^2 , respectively.

5 Ring Aa may have 1 to 3 substituents as mentioned above at possible positions of the ring and, when the number of substituents is two or more, those substituents may be the same as or different from one another.

10 In the above formulae, preferably, R^1 and R^2 each is a C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted, or R^1 and R^2 form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a 3- to 8-membered carbo or heterocyclic ring which may be substituted.

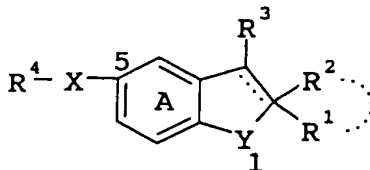
15 Preferably, R^3 is an aromatic group which may be substituted.

20 Preferably, R^4 and R^{4a} each is (1) an aliphatic hydrocarbon group substituted by an aromatic group which may be substituted, which hydrocarbon group may be further substituted or (2) an acyl.

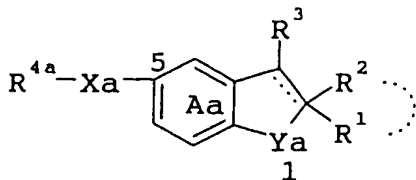
Preferably, X and Xa each is an oxygen atom.

Preferably, Y and Ya each is an oxygen atom.

25 The group of the formula: $-X-R^4$ is preferably substituted on the 5-position of the basic skeleton as follows.



30 The group of the formula: $-Xa-R^{4a}$ is preferably substituted on the 5-position of the basic skeleton as follows.



In compound (I), preferred is a compound wherein R^1 and R^2 each is a C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) C_{6-14} aryl, (2) C_{1-6} alkoxy, (3) C_{1-6} alkylthio, (4) hydroxy, (5) amino, (6) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (7) mono- C_{6-14} arylamino, (8) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (9) di- C_{6-14} arylamino, (10) carboxy, (11) C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, (12) C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, (13) C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl, (14) C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl and (15) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic group, or R^1 and R^2 form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a 3- to 8-membered carbo or heterocyclic ring which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl, C_{7-16} aralkyl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group;

R^3 is a phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 1-indolyl, 2-indolyl or 2-benzothiazolyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-6} alkyl, (3) C_{1-6} alkoxy, (4) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (5) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and (6) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic group;

R^4 is (1) C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by a phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl,

4-pyridyl, 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 1-indolyl, 2-indolyl or 2-benzothiazolyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-6} alkyl, (3) C_{1-6} alkoxy, (4) hydroxy, (5) amino, (6) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (7) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (8) carboxy and (9) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic group, which C_{1-6} alkyl may be further substituted by carboxy or C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, or

(ii) a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl or C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and carboxy;

X is an oxygen atom;

Y is an oxygen atom; and

ring A is a benzene ring which may be further substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally halogenated C_{1-6} alkoxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino and di- C_{1-6} alkylamino.

More preferred is a compound wherein R^1 and R^2 each is a C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{6-14} aryl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} alkylthio, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, mono- C_{6-14} arylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, di- C_{6-14} arylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl, C_{6-14} arylsulfonyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulfinyl and C_{6-14} arylsulfinyl, or

R^1 and R^2 form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a piperidine which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6}

alkyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl and C₇₋₁₆ aralkyl;

R³ is a phenyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino and di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino;

R⁴ is (i) C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted by a phenyl or pyridyl, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino and carboxy, or

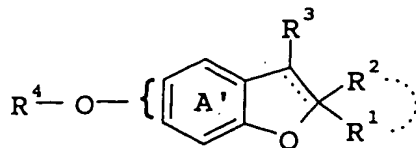
(ii) an acyl of the formula: -(C=O)-R^{5'} wherein R^{5'} is a phenyl or phenyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino and carboxy;

X is an oxygen atom;

Y is an oxygen atom; and

ring A is a benzene ring which may be further substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino and di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino.

Furthermore the compound of the following formula is also preferred.



wherein R¹ and R² each is C₁₋₆ alkyl which may be substituted by 6-membered saturated cyclic amino substituted by a phenyl, or

R¹ and R² form, taken together with the adjacent carbon atom, a piperidine substituted by a C₁₋₆ alkyl or a C₇₋₁₆ aralkyl;

R³ is (i) a hydrogen atom, or
 (ii) a phenyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3
 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1)
 C₁₋₆ alkyl, (2) di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino and (3) 6-membered
 5 saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by a
 C₁₋₆ alkyl.

R⁴ is (i) a phenyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3
 substituents selected from the group consisting of
 nitro and C₁₋₆ alkyl-carboxamido, (ii) a C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₂₋
 10 , alkenyl group substituted by 1 to 3 of phenyl,
 quinolyl or pyridyl, each of which may be substituted
 by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group
 consisting of C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, C₁₋₆ alkoxy-
 carbonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl and C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl,
 15 which C₁₋₆ alkyl or C₂₋₆ alkenyl group may be further
 substituted by a phenyl, carboxy or C₁₋₆ alkoxy-carbonyl,
 or

(iii) an acyl of the formula: $-(C=O)-R^{5'}$
 wherein R^{5'} is phenyl substituted by a C₁₋₆ alkoxy; and
 20 ring A' is a benzene ring which may be further
 substituted by 1 to 3 C₁₋₆ alkyl.

In compound (Ia), preferred is a compound wherein
 R¹ and R² each is a C₁₋₆ alkyl which may be substituted by
 25 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting
 of (1) C₆₋₁₄ aryl, (2) C₁₋₆ alkoxy, (3) C₁₋₆ alkylthio, (4)
 hydroxy, (5) amino, (6) mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (7) mono-
 C₆₋₁₄ arylamino, (8) di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, (9) di-C₆₋₁₄
 arylamino, (10) carboxy, (11) C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, (12)
 30 C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfonyl, (13) C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl, (14) C₆₋₁₄
 arylsulfinyl and (15) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic
 amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents
 selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₆₋₁₄
 aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic group, or
 35 R¹ and R² form, taken together with the adjacent carbon
 atom, a 3- to 8-membered carbo or heterocyclic ring

which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl, C_{7-16} aralkyl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic heterocyclic group;

- 5 R^3 is a phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 1-indolyl, 2-indolyl or 2-benzothiazolyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group
- 10 consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-6} alkyl, (3) C_{1-6} alkoxy, (4) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (5) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and (6) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to
- 15 10-membered aromatic group;
- R^{4a} is (i) C_{1-6} alkyl substituted by a phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-thienyl, 3-thienyl, 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 2-quinolyl, 3-quinolyl, 1-isoquinolyl, 1-indolyl, 2-indolyl or 2-benzothiazolyl group, each of
- 20 which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of (1) halogen atoms, (2) C_{1-6} alkyl, (3) C_{1-6} alkoxy, (4) hydroxy, (5) amino, (6) mono- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (7) di- C_{1-6} alkylamino, (8) carboxy and (9) 5- to 7-membered saturated cyclic amino
- 25 which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{6-14} aryl and 5- to 10-membered aromatic group, which C_{1-6} alkyl may be further substituted by carboxy or C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl, or
- 30 (ii) a C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl-carbonyl, C_{6-14} aryl-carbonyl or C_{7-16} aralkyl-carbonyl group, each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono- C_{1-6}
- 35 alkylamino, di- C_{1-6} alkylamino and carboxy;
- X_a is an oxygen atom;

Ya is an oxygen atom; and
 ring Aa is a benzene ring which may be further
 substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the
 group consisting of halogen atoms, optionally
 5 halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl and optionally halogenated C₁₋₆
 alkoxy.

More preferred is a compound wherein R¹ and R² each
 is a C₁₋₆ alkyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3
 substituents selected from the group consisting of C₆₋₁₄
 10 aryl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, hydroxy, amino, mono-
 C₁₋₆ alkylamino, mono-C₆₋₁₄ arylamino, di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino,
 di-C₆₋₁₄ arylamino, carboxy, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₆₋₁₄
 arylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl and C₆₋₁₄ arylsulfinyl,
 or

15 R¹ and R² form, taken together with the adjacent carbon
 atom, a piperidine which may be substituted by 1 to 3
 substituents selected ~~from~~ ^{from} the group consisting of C₁₋₆
 alkyl, C₆₋₁₄ aryl and C₇₋₁₆ aralkyl;

R³ is a phenyl which may be substituted by 1 to 3
 20 substituents selected from the group consisting of
 halogen atoms, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₆
 alkylamino and di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino;

R^{4a} is (i) C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted by a phenyl or pyridyl,
 each of which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents
 25 selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms,
 C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₆
 alkylamino, di-C₁₋₆ alkylamino and carboxy, or

(ii) an acyl of the formula: -(C=O)-R^{5'} wherein R^{5'} is
 a phenyl or phenyl-C₁₋₆ alkyl, each of which may be
 30 substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the
 group consisting of halogen atoms, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆
 alkoxy, hydroxy, amino, mono-C₁₋₆ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₆
 alkylamino and carboxy;

Xa is an oxygen atom;

35 Ya is an oxygen atom; and

ring Aa is a benzene ring which may be further

substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen atoms, optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkyl and optionally halogenated C₁₋₆ alkoxy.

5

As compound (I) or (Ia), concretely mentioned are
 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,2,4,6,7-
 pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran,
 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran-5-
 10 yl 4-methoxybenzoate,
 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,4,6,7-
 tetramethylbenzofuran,
 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-1',4,6,7-
 tetramethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine],
 15 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(3-pyridylmethyl)-2,2,4,6,7-
 pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran,
 and salts thereof.

More Preferred examples are

3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,2,4,6,7-
 20 pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran,
 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran-5-
 yl 4-methoxybenzoate,
 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,4,6,7-
 tetramethylbenzofuran,
 25 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-1',4,6,7-
 tetramethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine],
 and salts thereof.

Salts of compound (I) or compound (Ia) include,
 30 for example, metal salts, ammonium salts, salts with
 organic bases, salts with inorganic acids, salts with
 organic acids, salts with basic or acidic amino acids,
 etc. Preferred examples of metal salts include alkali
 metal salts such as sodium salts, potassium salts;
 35 alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium salts,
 magnesium salts, barium salts; aluminium salts, etc.
 Preferred examples of salts with organic bases include

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salts with trimethylamine, triethylamine, pyridine, picoline, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine, etc. Preferred examples of salts with inorganic acids

5 include hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, nitrates, sulfates, phosphates, etc. Preferred examples of salts with organic acids include formates, acetates, trifluoroacetates, fumarates, oxalates, tartrates, maleates, citrates, succinates, malates,

10 methanesulfonates, benzenesulfonates, p-toluenesulfonates, etc. Preferred examples of salts with basic amino acids include salts with arginine, lysine, ornithine, etc. Preferred examples of salts with acidic amino acids include aspartates, glutamates,

15 etc.

Among others, more preferred are pharmaceutically acceptable salts. For example, for compound (I) or (Ia) having an acidic functional group in the molecule, mentioned are their inorganic salts, such as alkali

20 metal salts (e.g., sodium salts, potassium salts, etc.), and alkaline earth metal salts (e.g., calcium salts, magnesium salts, barium salts, etc.), ammonium salts, etc.; and for compound (I) or (Ia) having a basic functional group in the molecule, mentioned are their

25 inorganic salts such as hydrochlorides, sulfates, phosphates, hydrobromides etc., and organic salts such as acetates, maleates, fumarates, succinates, methanesulfonates, p-toluenesulfonates, citrates, tartrates, etc.

30

Process for producing compound (I) and compound (Ia) is mentioned below.

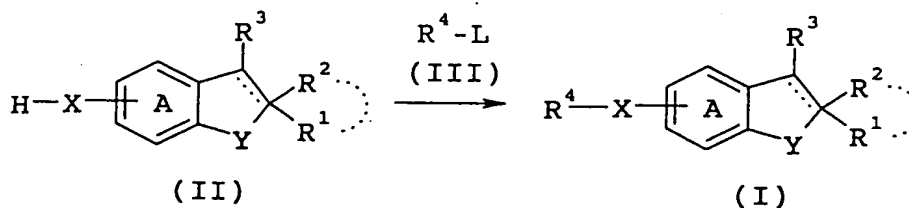
Compound (I) of the present invention can be produced in any per se known manner, for example,

35 according to the methods disclosed in EP-A-273647, JP-A-1-272578, EP-A-483772, JP-A-5-140142, EP-A-345593, JP-A-2-76869, EP-A-345592 and JP-A-2-76870, or

analogous methods thereto, as well as according to the methods of the following process. Compound (Ia) can be produced in the same manner as in the production of compound (I), or in any other per se known manner, for example, according to the methods disclosed in WO 94/14434, JP-A-8-504826 and WO 84/02131, or analogous methods thereto.

Each symbol in the compounds in the following process is same as defined above. Compounds (II) and (III) described in the following process include their salts. For their salts, for example, referred to are the same as the salts of compound (I).

Process 1



Compound (I) is produced by reacting compound (II) with a compound of the formula: $\text{R}^4\text{-L}$ wherein L represents a leaving group and R^4 is as defined above [compound (III)].

The "leaving group" for L includes, for example, hydroxy, halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), optionally halogenated C_{1-5} alkylsulfonyloxy (e.g., methanesulfonyloxy, ethanesulfonyloxy, trichloromethanesulfonyloxy, etc.), C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy which may be substituted. The " C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy which may be substituted" includes, for example, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy (e.g. phenylsulfonyloxy, naphthylsulfonyloxy, etc.) which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy and nitro. Concretely mentioned is benzenesulfonyloxy, m-

nitrobenzenesulfonyloxy and p-toluenesulfonyloxy, and so forth.

(1) Hereinunder mentioned is the case where R⁴ is "an aromatic group which may be substituted" or "an aliphatic hydrocarbon group substituted by an aromatic group which may be substituted, which hydrocarbon group may be further substituted".

Compound (II) is reacted with compound (III) optionally in the presence of a base.

The amount of compound (III) to be reacted is from 1.0 to 5.0 mol or so, preferably from 1.0 to 2.0 mol or so, relative to one mol of compound (II).

The "base" includes, for example, basic salts such as sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate, etc.; aromatic amines such as pyridine, lutidine, etc.; tertiary amines such as triethylamine, tripropylamine, tributylamine, cyclohexyldimethylamine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, N,N-dimethylaniline, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylpyrrolidine, N-methylmorpholine, etc.; alkali metal hydrides such as sodium hydride, potassium hydride, etc.; metal amides such as sodium amide, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium hexamethyldisilazide, etc.; metal alkoxides such as sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, etc. The amount of the base to be used is from 1.0 to 5.0 mol or so, preferably from 1.0 to 2.0 mol or so, relative to one mol of compound (II).

In this reaction, advantageously used is a solvent inert to the reaction. There is no particular limitation on the kind of solvent that can be used unless the reaction is interfered with. For example, preferably used are alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc.; ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, etc.; hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, cyclohexane, hexane, etc.; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide,

N,N-dimethylacetamide, etc.; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, etc.; nitriles such as acetonitrile, propionitrile, etc.; sulfoxides such as dimethylsulfoxide, etc.; and mixtures of those solvents.

The reaction time is generally from 30 minutes to 48 hours, preferably from 1 hour to 24 hours. The reaction temperature is generally from -20 to 200°C, preferably from 0 to 150°C.

In place of the reaction mentioned above, also employable herein is Mitsunobu reaction (see Synthesis, pp. 1-27, 1981).

In this reaction, compound (II) is reacted with compound (III) wherein L is OH in the presence of an azodicarboxylate compound (e.g., diethylazo dicarboxylate, etc.) and a phosphine compound (e.g., triphenylphosphine, tributylphosphine, etc.).

The amount of compound (III) wherein L is OH to be reacted is from 1.0 to 5.0 mol or so, preferably from 1.0 to 2.0 mol or so, relative to one mol of compound (II).

The amount of the "azodicarboxylate compound" and that of the "phosphine compound" to be used are from 1.0 to 5.0 mol or so, preferably from 1.0 to 2.0 mol or so, relative to one mol of compound (II), respectively.

In this reaction, advantageously used is a solvent inert to the reaction. There is no particular limitation on the kind of solvent that can be used unless the reaction is interfered with. For example, preferably used are ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, etc.; hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, cyclohexane, hexane, etc.; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, etc.; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon

tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, etc.; nitriles such as acetonitrile, propionitrile, etc.; sulfoxides such as dimethylsulfoxide, etc.; and mixtures of those solvents.

5 The reaction time is generally from 5 minutes to 48 hours, preferably from 30 minutes to 24 hours. The reaction temperature is generally from -20 to 200°C, preferably from 0 to 100°C.

10 (2) The case where R⁴ is "an acyl" is mentioned below.

Compound (II) is reacted with compound (III) optionally in the presence of a base or acid.

15 The amount of compound (III) to be reacted is from 1.0 to 5.0 mol or so, preferably from 1.0 to 2.0 mol or so, relative to one mol of compound (II).

The "base" includes, for example, aromatic amines such as triethylamine, pyridine, etc.

20 The "acid" includes, for example, methanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, camphor-sulfonic acid, etc.

The amount of the "base" to be used is from 1.0 to 10 equivalents or so, preferably from 0.8 to 2 equivalents or so, relative to compound (II).

25 The amount of the "acid" to be used is from 0.1 to 10 equivalents or so, preferably from 0.8 to 3 equivalents or so, relative to compound (II).

30 This reaction is advantageously effected in the absence of a solvent or in the presence of a solvent inert to the reaction. There is no particular limitation on the kind of solvent that can be used unless the reaction is interfered with. For example, preferably used are ethers such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, etc.;
35 hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, cyclohexane, hexane, etc.; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, etc.; halogenated hydrocarbons

such as dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, etc.; nitriles such as acetonitrile, propionitrile, etc.; sulfoxides such as dimethylsulfoxide, etc.; nitrogen-containing aromatic hydrocarbons such as pyridine, lutidine, quinoline, etc.; and mixtures of those solvents.

The reaction temperature is generally from -20 to 150°C or so, preferably from 0 to 100°C. The reaction time is generally from 5 minutes to 24 hours, preferably from 10 minutes to 5 hours.

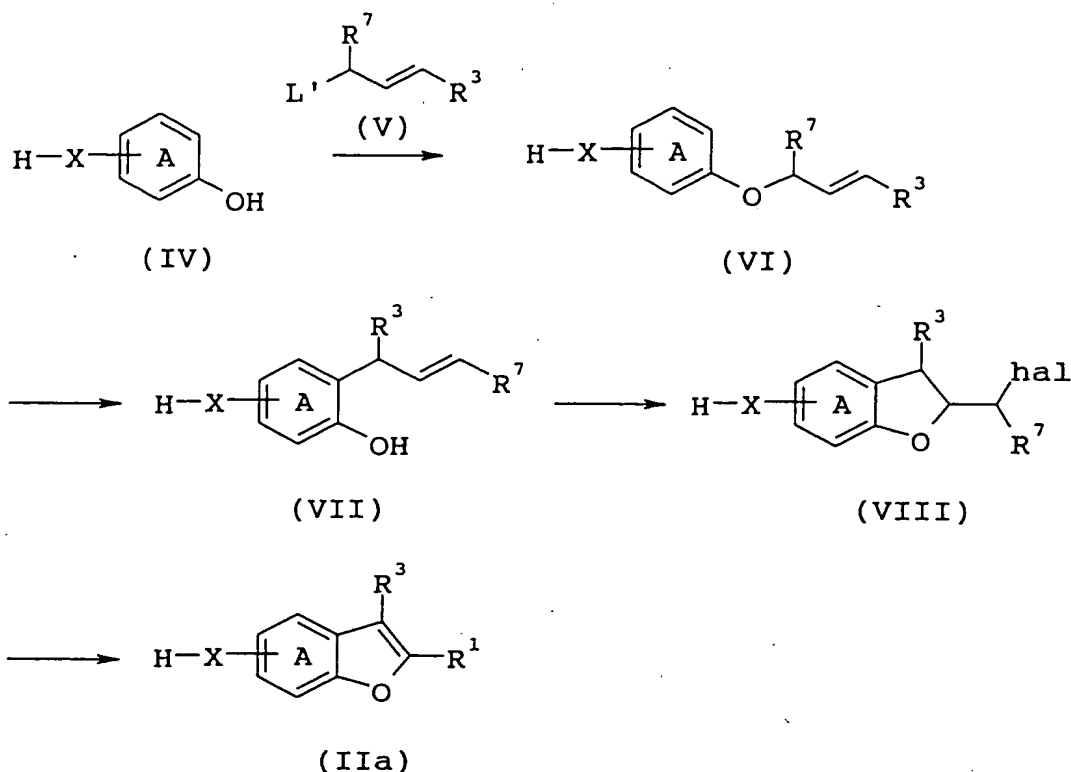
The product (I) as produced in the manner mentioned above may be applied to the next reaction while it is still crude in the reaction mixture, or may be isolated from the reaction mixture in any ordinary manner. This can be easily purified through separation means such as recrystallization, distillation, chromatography and the like.

Compound (II) can be produced in any *per se* known manner, for example, by the methods disclosed in EP-A-273647, JP-A-1-272578, EP-A-483772, JP-A-5-140142, EP-A-345593, JP-A-2-76869, EP-A-345592, JP-A-2-76870 and JP-A-57-122080, or analogous methods thereto.

Compound (III) can be purchased from a commercial market or produced in any *per se* known manner.

In the case that Compound (II) is a benzofuran [compound (IIa)], it can be also obtained according to the methods of the following process.

Process 2



In above formulae, L' represents a leaving group, R^7 represents a hydrogen atom or a group formed by removing a methylene from R^1 and hal represents halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc).

The "leaving group" for L' includes, for example, hydroxy, halogen atoms (e.g. fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyloxy (e.g. methanesulfonyloxy, ethanesulfonyloxy, etc.), C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy which may be substituted, etc. The " C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy which may be substituted" includes, for example, C_{6-10} arylsulfonyloxy (e.g. phenylsulfonyloxy, naphthylsulfonyloxy, etc.) which may be substituted by 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy and nitro. Concretely mentioned is benzenesulfonyloxy, m-nitrobenzenesulfonyloxy, p-toluenesulfonyloxy, and so forth.

Compound (IV) can be purchased from a commercial market or produced in any *per se* known manner.

Compound (VI) can be produced by reacting a phenolate anion, which is produced by treating compound (IV) with a base, and a compound of the formula:
5 $R^7\text{-CHL}'\text{-CH=CH-R}^3$ [compound (V)].

The "base" includes, for example, inorganic bases such as alkali metal hydroxides such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, etc.; alkali metal
10 alkoxides such as sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, etc.; alkali metal hydrides such as sodium hydride, potassium hydride, etc.; metal amides such as sodium amide, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium hexamethyldisilazide, etc.; and basic salts
15 such as potassium hydrogen carbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium acetate, etc. The amount of the base is generally about from 0.5 to 5 mol, preferably about 1 to 3 mol, per mol of compound (IV).

This reaction is advantageously effected in the presence of a solvent inert to the reaction. There is
20 no particular limitation on the kind of solvent that can be used unless the reaction is interfered with. For example, preferably used are alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc.; hydrocarbons such as
25 cyclohexane, hexane, benzene, toluene, xylene, etc.; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, etc.; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, hexamethylphosphoric triamide, etc.;
30 sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide etc.; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, etc.; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, etc.; water; and mixtures of these solvents.

35 The reaction time is generally from 10 minutes to 8 hours, preferably from 30 minutes to 3 hours. The reaction temperature is generally from 0 to 120°C,

preferably from 25 to 100°C.

The reaction product can be directly used, either as the reaction mixture as such or in a partially purified form, in the next reaction. If desired, however, the product compound can be isolated from the reaction mixture in the routine manner and expediently purified by the conventional purification procedure (e.g. recrystallization, distillation, chromatography, etc.).

10

Compound (VII) can be produced by subjecting compound (VI) to Claisen rearrangement.

This reaction is advantageously effected in the absence of a solvent or in the presence of a solvent inert to the reaction. There is no particular limitation on the kind of solvent that can be used unless the reaction is interfered with. For example, preferably used are alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc.; hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane, hexane, benzene, toluene, xylene, mesitylene etc.; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, etc.; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, hexamethylphosphoric triamide, etc.; sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide etc.; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, etc.; and mixtures of these solvents.

If desired, this reaction can be conducted with acid catalyst.

The "acid catalyst" includes, for example, Lewis acid such as aluminium chloride, boron trifluoride etc. The amount of the acid catalyst is generally from about 0.1 to 20 mol, preferably from about 0.1 to 5 mol, per mol of compound (VI).

The reaction time is generally from 10 minutes to 8 hours, preferably from 30 minutes to 3 hours. The

reaction temperature is from generally -70 to 300°C, preferably from 150 to 250°C.

Thus obtained compound can be submitted to the next reaction either as the reaction mixture or after
5 partial purification, but can be easily isolated by per se known method and purified by the routine purification procedures such as recrystallization, distillation, chromatography, etc.

10 Compound (VIII) can also be produced by treating compound (VII) with a halogenation reagent.

The "halogenation reagent" includes, for example, halogens such as bromine, chlorine, iodine, etc.; imides such as N-bromosuccinimide, etc.; halogen
15 adducts such as benzyltrimethylammonium dichloroiodate, benzyltrimethylammonium tribromide, etc.

The amount of the halogenation reagent is from about 1.0 to 5.0 mol, preferably from about 1.0 to 2.0 mol, per mol of compound (VII).

20 This reaction is advantageously effected in the presence of a solvent inert to the reaction. There is no particular limitation on the kind of solvent that can be used unless the reaction is interfered with. For example, preferably used are ethers such as diethyl
25 ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, etc.; alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc.; hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, cyclohexane, hexane, etc.; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, etc.;
30 halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, etc.; nitriles such as acetonitrile, propionitrile, etc.; sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide etc.; organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid,
35 etc.; nitroalkanes such as nitromethane, etc.; aromatic amines such as pyridine, lutidine, quinoline, etc.; and mixtures of these solvents.

This reaction can be conducted with a base or a radical initiator, or under light exposure, where necessary.

5 The "base" includes, for example, basic salts such as sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium, acetate, potassium acetate, etc; aromatic amines such as pyridine, lutidine, etc.; tertiary amines such as triethylamine, tripropylamine, tributylamine, 10 cyclohexyldimethylamine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, N,N-dimethylaniline, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylpyrrolidine, N-methylmorpholine, etc. The amount of the bases is from about 0.8 to 10 mol, per mol of compound (VII).

15 The "radical initiator" includes, for example, benzoyl peroxide, azobisisobutyronitrile, etc. The amount of the radical initiator is from about 0.01 to 1 mol, per mol of compound (VII).

20 In the case of the light exposure, halogen lamp can be used.

The reaction temperature is about from -50 to 150°C, preferably from 0 to 100°C. The reaction time is generally from 5 minutes to 24 hours, preferably from 10 minutes to 12 hours.

25 Thus obtained compound can be submitted to the next reaction either as the reaction mixture or after partial purification, but can be easily isolated by per se known method and purified by the routine purification procedures such as recrystallization, 30 distillation, chromatography, etc.

Compound (IIa) can be produced by treating compound (VIII) with a base.

35 The "base" includes, for example, inorganic bases such as alkali metal hydroxides e.g., sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, etc.; organic bases such as triethylamine, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-7-undecene,

pyridine, etc.; alkali metal alkoxides such as sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, etc.; alkali metal hydrides such as sodium hydride, potassium hydride, etc.; metal amides such as sodium amide, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium hexamethyldisilazide, etc.; basic salts such as potassium hydrogen carbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium acetate, etc.

The amount of the base is generally from about 0.5 to 10 mol, preferably about from 1 to 5 mol, per mole of compound (VIII).

This reaction is advantageously effected in the presence of a solvent inert to the reaction. There is no particular limitation on the kind of solvent that can be used unless the reaction is interfered with. For example, preferably used are alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc.; hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane, hexane, benzene, toluene, xylene, etc.; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, etc.; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, hexamethylphosphoric triamide, etc.; sulfoxides such as dimethyl sulfoxide etc.; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloroethane, etc.; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, etc.; water; and mixtures of these solvents.

The reaction time is generally from 10 minutes to 24 hours, preferably from 30 minutes to 12 hours. The reaction temperature is generally from 0 to 120°C, preferably from 25 to 100°C.

Thus obtained compound can be submitted to the next reaction either as the reaction mixture or after partial purification, but can be easily isolated by per se known method and purified by the routine purification procedures such as recrystallization, distillation, chromatography, etc.

In the above-mentioned reactions where the starting compounds are substituted by any of amino, carboxy or hydroxy, those groups may be protected by ordinary protective groups which are generally used in peptide chemistry. The protective groups may be removed after the reaction to give the intended products.

The amino-protecting group includes, for example, formyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl (e.g., acetyl, propionyl, etc.) which may be substituted, phenylcarbonyl which may be substituted, C_{1-6} alkoxy-carbonyl (e.g., methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, etc.) which may be substituted, phenyloxycarbonyl which may be substituted, C_{7-10} aralkyloxy-carbonyl (e.g., benzyloxycarbonyl, etc.) which may be substituted, trityl which may be substituted, phthaloyl which may be substituted, etc. These substituents include, for example, halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl (e.g., acetyl, propionyl, valeryl, etc.), nitro, etc. The number of those substituents is 1 to 3.

The carboxy-protecting group includes, for example, C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, tert-butyl, etc.) which may be substituted, phenyl which may be substituted, trityl which may be substituted, silyl which may be substituted, etc. These substituents includes, for example, halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), formyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl (e.g., acetyl, propionyl, butylcarbonyl, etc.), nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, tert-butyl, etc.), C_{6-10} aryl (e.g., phenyl, naphthyl, etc.), etc. The number of those substituents is 1 to 3.

The hydroxy-protecting group includes, for example, C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, tert-butyl, etc.) which may be substituted, phenyl which may be substituted, C_{7-11} aralkyl (e.g., benzyl, etc.) which may be substituted, formyl which

may be substituted, C_{1-6} alkyl-carbonyl (e.g., acetyl, propionyl, etc.) which may be substituted,

phenyloxycarbonyl which may be substituted, C_{7-11} aralkyl-oxycarbonyl (e.g., benzyloxycarbonyl, etc.)

5 which may be substituted, tetrahydropyranyl which may be substituted, tetrahydrofuranyl which may be substituted, silyl which may be substituted, etc.

Those substituents include, for example, halogen atoms (e.g., fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.), C_{1-6} alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, tert-butyl, etc.), C_{7-11} aralkyl (e.g., benzyl, etc.), C_{6-10} aryl (e.g., phenyl, naphthyl, etc.), nitro, etc. The number of those substituents is 1 to 4.

Those protective groups may be removed by any per
15 se known methods or analogous methods thereto, such as methods using acids, bases, ultraviolet rays, hydrazine, phenylhydrazine, sodium N-methyldithiocarbamate, tetrabutylammonium fluoride, palladium acetate, etc.; and reduction, etc.

20 The starting compounds for compound (I) include their salts, which are not specifically defined provided that the reaction with those salts gives the intended products. The above salts include, for example, the salts of compound (I) above.

25 For configurational isomers (E- and Z-forms) of compound (I), they may be isolated and purified through any ordinary separation means of, for example, extraction, recrystallization, distillation, chromatography and the like, to give pure products in
30 any time when the isomers are formed. By the methods described in "Shin Jikken Kagaku Kouza (New Edition of Lectures of Experimental Chemistry)" 14, edited by the Chemical Society of Japan, pp. 251-253, and in Fourth Edition of "Shin Jikken Kagaku Kouza (Lectures of
35 Experimental Chemistry)" 19, edited by the Chemical Society of Japan, pp. 273-274, or analogous methods thereto, the products of compound (I) being produced

are specifically isomerized at the position of the double bond by heating, or with acid catalysts, transition metal catalysts or radical species catalysts, or through exposure to light, or with strong base catalysts or the like, to thereby obtain the intended pure isomers.

Compound (I) includes stereoisomers, depending on the type of the substituents therein, and both single isomers and mixtures of different isomers are within the scope of the present invention.

Compounds (I) and (Ia) may be in any form of their hydrates and non-hydrates.

In any case, products formed in the reaction mixtures may be subjected to deprotection, acylation, alkylation, hydrogenation, oxidation, reduction, chain extension, substituents-exchange reaction and combined reactions thereof, to obtain compound (I).

Where the products are formed in their free form in the reaction, they may be converted into their salts in any ordinary manner. Where they are formed in the form of their salts, they may be converted into free compounds or other salts in any ordinary manner. The thus-obtained compound (I) may be isolated and purified from the reaction mixtures through any ordinary means of, for example, trans-solvation, concentration, solvent extraction, fractionation, crystallization, recrystallization, chromatography and the like.

Where compound (I) exists in the reaction mixtures in the form of its configurational isomers, diastereomers, conformers or the like, they may be optionally isolated into single isomer through the separation and isolation means mentioned above. Where compound (I) is in the form of its racemates, they may be resolved into d- and l-forms through any ordinary optical resolution.

As compound (I) of the present invention and compound (Ia) have an suppressive effect on neurodegeneration, an activity of suppressing nerve cell death to be caused by β -amyloid, and an activity of neurotrophic factors, while having low toxicity and few side effects, they are useful as medicines.

Compound (I) of the present invention and compound (Ia) act on mammals (e.g., mouse, rat, hamster, rabbit, feline, canine, bovine, sheep, monkey, human, etc.) as neurodegeneration inhibitors and neurotrophic factor-like substances, or as β -amyloid toxicity inhibitors, and suppress the nerve cell death in those mammals. In addition, as having an activity of activating cholinergic neurons (e.g., elevation of choline acetyltransferase activity, etc.), compounds (I) and (Ia) increase the acetylcholine content of subjects to which they are administered while activating the function of the central nervous systems of the subjects. Accordingly, compounds (I) and (Ia) are effective for neurodegenerative diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Huntington's chorea, etc.), peripheral nervous system disorders (e.g., diabetic neuropathy, etc.) and the like, and are used as medicines for preventing and/or treating those diseases and disorders.

As their toxicity is low, compound (I) of the present invention and compound (Ia) are, either directly as they are or after having been formulated into pharmaceutical compositions along with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers in any *per se* known manner, for example, into tablets (including sugar-coated tablets, film-coated tablets), powders, granules, capsules (including soft capsules), liquid preparations, injections, suppositories, sustained release preparations, cataplasms, chewing gums, etc., safely administered orally or parenterally (e.g.,

locally, rectally, intravenously, etc.). In the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention, the amount of compound (I) or (Ia) is from 0.01 to 100 % by weight or so of the total weight of the composition. The dose of the composition varies, depending on the subject to which the composition is administered, the administration route employed, the disorder of the subject, etc. For example, for the peroral composition for treating Alzheimer's disease, its dose to adults may be from 0.1 to 20 mg/kg of body weight or so, preferably from 0.2 to 10 mg/kg of body weight or so, more preferably from 0.5 to 10 mg/kg of body weight or so, in terms of the active ingredient of compound (I) or (Ia), and this may be administered once or several times a day. Compounds (I) and (Ia) may be combined with any other active ingredients, for example, cholinesterase inhibitor (e.g., Aricept (donepezil), etc.), brain function activator (e.g., idebenone, vinpocetine, etc.), medicine for Parkinson's disease (e.g., L-dopa, etc.), neurotrophic factors, and so forth. For example, compound (I) or (Ia) is mixed with any of those other active ingredients in any known manner, and formulated into one pharmaceutical composition (for example, in the form of tablets, powders, granules, capsules including soft capsules, liquid preparations, injections, suppositories, sustained-release preparations, etc.); or they may be formulated into separate compositions and administered to the same subject simultaneously or at time intervals.

Any ordinary organic and inorganic carrier substances that are generally used in formulating medicines are usable as the carriers for formulating the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention. For example, employable are ordinary excipients, lubricants, binders, disintegrators, etc. for formulating solid preparations; and solvents, solubilizers, suspending agents, isotonicizing agents,

buffers, soothing agents, etc. for formulating liquid preparations. If desired, further employable are other additives such as preservatives, antioxidants, colorants, sweeteners, adsorbents, wetting agents, etc.

5 The excipients include, for example, lactose, white sugar, D-mannitol, starch, corn starch, crystalline cellulose, light silicic anhydride, etc.

 The lubricants include, for example, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, talc, colloidal silica, etc.

10 The binders include, for example, crystalline cellulose, white sugar, D-mannitol, dextrin, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, starch, sucrose, gelatin, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose sodium, etc.

15 The disintegrators include, for example, starch, carboxymethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose calcium, croscarmellose sodium, carboxymethyl starch sodium, L-hydroxypropyl cellulose, etc.

 The solvents include, for example, water for injections, alcohol, propylene glycol, macrogol, sesame oil, corn oil, olive oil, etc.

 The solubilizers include, for example, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, D-mannitol, benzyl benzoate, ethanol, trisaminomethane, cholesterol, triethanolamine, sodium carbonate, sodium citrate, etc.

25 The suspending agents include, for example, surfactants such as stearyl triethanolamine, sodium lauryl sulfate, lauryl aminopropionic acid, lecithin, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, glycerin monostearate, etc.; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, carboxymethyl cellulose sodium, methyl cellulose, hydroxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, etc.

35 The isotonizing agents include, for example, glucose, D-sorbitol, sodium chloride, glycerin, D-mannitol, etc.

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The buffers include, for example, liquid buffers of phosphates, acetates, carbonates, citrates, etc.

The soothing agents include, for example, benzyl alcohol, etc.

5 The preservatives include, for example, parahydroxybenzoates, chlorobutanol, benzyl alcohol, phenethyl alcohol, dehydroacetic acid, sorbic acid, etc.

The antioxidants include, for example, sulfites, ascorbic acid, etc.

10

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

 The invention will be described in more detail hereinunder, with reference to the following Reference Examples, Examples, Formulation Examples and
15 Experimental Examples, which, however, are to concretely illustrate some embodiments of the invention and are not intended to restrict the scope of the invention. Various changes and modifications can be made within the range that does not deviate the scope
20 of the invention.

 "Room temperature" as referred to in the following Reference Examples and Examples is meant to indicate a temperature falling between 10°C and 35°C. Unless otherwise specifically indicated, "%" is by weight.

25 The meanings of the abbreviations used hereinunder are as follows:

s: singlet

d: doublet

t: triplet

30 q: quartet

septet : septet

m: multiplet

br: broad

J: coupling constant

35 Hz: Hertz

CDCl₃: deuterated chloroform

d_6 -DMSO: deuterated dimethylsulfoxide

^1H -NMR: proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum

Examples

5 Reference Example 1

Methyl α -bromophenylacetate

Concentrated sulfuric acid (0.5 mL) was added to a solution of α -bromophenylacetic acid (3.00 g, 13.9 mmol) in ethanol (30 mL) at room temperature, and the
10 mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was cooled, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, then dried over magnesium sulfate,
15 filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the title compound (2.50 g, yield 79 %). This was oily.

^1H -NMR (CDCl_3) δ : 3.78 (3H, s), 5.36 (1H, s), 7.29-7.42 (3H, m), 7.48-7.61 (2H, m).

20

Reference Example 2

1-Bromo-4-(4-morpholinyl)benzene

Bromine (10.8 g, 67.4 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-(4-morpholinyl)benzene (10.0 g, 61.3
25 mmol) in ethanol (100 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Water (100 mL) was poured into the reaction mixture, which was then extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium
30 hydrogencarbonate and water, then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to obtain the title compound (10.7 g, yield 72 %).

35 m.p.: 118-120°C.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 2.98-3.22 (4H, m), 3.71-3.92 (4H, m), 6.72-6.83 (2H, m), 7.31-7.42 (2H, m).

Reference Example 3

5 1-Bromo-4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)benzene

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 2.70 g, 67.8 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-phenylpiperazine (10.0 g, 61.6 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (80 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was
10 stirred for 10 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added iodomethane (8.74 g, 67.8 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water (80 mL), and extracted twice with ethyl acetate.
15 The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from hexane-isopropyl ether to obtain 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperazine (7.40 g). Bromine (7.00 g, 43.8 mmol) was added to a solution of this compound in
20 ethanol (80 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Water (80 mL) was poured into the reaction mixture, which was then extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was
25 combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate and water, then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to obtain the title compound (8.1 g, yield 52 %).
30 m.p.: 78-80°C.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 2.35 (3H, s), 2.52-2.63 (4H, m), 3.13-3.26 (4H, m), 6.78 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz).

35

Reference Example 4

2-Methyl-1-[4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]propan-1-one

n-Butyllithium (1.6 M, 25.8 mL, 41.3 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-bromo-4-(4-morpholinyl)benzene (10.0 g, 41.3 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) at -78°C, and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added N-isobutyrylpropyleneimine (5.77 g, 45.4 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Water (40 mL) was poured into the reaction mixture, which was then extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from hexane to obtain the title compound (6.50 g, yield 67 %).

m.p.: 75-77°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.19 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.22-3.33 (4H, m), 3.50 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.81-3.92 (4H, m), 6.81-6.92 (2H, m), 7.85-8.95 (2H, m).

Reference Example 5

2-Methyl-1-[4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]propan-1-one

Using 1-bromo-4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)benzene the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Reference Example 4.

Yield: 81 %.

m.p.: 74-76°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.19 (6H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 2.35 (3H, s), 2.46-2.63 (4H, m), 3.32-3.41 (4H, m), 3.50 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 6.84-6.92 (2H, m), 7.85-7.95 (2H, m).

Reference Example 6

1-(2,5-Dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-methyl-1-[4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]propan-1-ol

n-Butyllithium (1.6 M, 18.1 mL, 29.0 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylbenzene (7.52 g, 29.0 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) at -78°C, and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 2-methyl-1-[4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]propan-1-one (6.15 g, 26.4 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Water (40 mL) was poured into the reaction mixture, which was then extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from ethanol to obtain the title compound (8.40 g, yield 90 %).

m.p.: 191-193°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.87-1.10 (6H, m), 2.11 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.80-3.18 (8H, m), 3.62 (3H, s), 3.75-3.90 (4H, m), 6.41 (1H, br s), 6.82 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz).

Reference Example 7

1-(2,5-Dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-methyl-1-[4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]propan-1-ol

Using 2-methyl-1-[4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]propan-1-one, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Reference Example 6. Yield: 43 %.

m.p.: 114-116°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.97 (6H, t, J = 6.6 Hz), 2.11 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 2.34 (3H, s), 2.45 (3H, s), 2.50-2.62 (4H, m), 2.76-3.00 (1H, m), 3.02 (3H, s), 3.10-3.28 (4H, m), 3.62 (3H, s), 6.40 (1H, br s), 6.84 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz).

Reference Example 8

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol

n-Butyllithium (1.6 M, 20.8 mL, 33.2 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzene (7.2 g, 33.2 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) at -78°C, and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropan-1-one (5.70 g, 30.0 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Water (30 mL) was poured into the reaction mixture, which was then extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. A mixture of the residue and 48 % hydrobromic acid (30 mL) was heated under reflux for 24 hours in an argon atmosphere. After cooled, water (30 mL) was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane to obtain the title compound (2.1 g, yield 70 %). m.p.: 102-104°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.96 (3H, s), 1.25 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.57 (3H, s), 2.90 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.28 (1H, s), 4.67 (1H, s), 6.53-6.85 (3H, m), 7.02 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.16 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz).

Reference Example 9

2,2,4,6,7-Pentamethyl-3-[4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol

A mixture of 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-methyl-1-[4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]propan-1-ol (8.00 g, 19.3 mmol) and 48 % hydrobromic acid (100 mL) was heated under reflux

for 3 hours in an argon atmosphere. After cooled^{ing}, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate (30 mL) was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were

5 combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from isopropyl ether-hexane to obtain the title compound (6.40 g, yield 90 %).

10 m.p.: 91-93°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.00 (3H, s), 1.46 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.98-3.24 (4H, m), 3.71-3.99 (4H, m), 4.04 (1H, s), 4.18 (1H, s), 6.44-7.10 (4H, m).

15

Reference Example 10

2,2,4,6,7-Pentamethyl-3-[4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol

Using 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-2-methyl-1-[4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]propan-1-ol the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Reference Example 9.

20

Yield: 55 %.

m.p.: 159-161°C (from ethyl acetate-hexane).

25 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.00 (3H, s), 1.46 (3H, s), 1.81 (3H, s), 2.17 (6H, s), 2.34 (3H, s), 2.48-2.65 (4H, m), 3.08-3.22 (4H, m), 4.03 (1H, s), 6.58-7.20 (4H, m), 1H not confirmed.

30 Reference Example 11

1-(4-Isopropylphenyl)propan-1-ol

Propionyl chloride (11.6 g, 125 mmol) was dropwise added to a suspension of aluminium chloride (16.7 g, 125 mmol) and cumene (18.0 g, 150 mmol) in carbon

35 disulfide (30 mL) at -5°C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction

5 mixture was poured into water with ice, and the organic layer was separated, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate and water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain 1-(4-isopropylphenyl)propan-1-one (24.7 g). Sodium borohydride (1.29 g, 34.2 mmol) was added to a solution of the thus-obtained compound (13.0 g, 68.4 mmol) in ethanol (80 mL) with cooling with ice, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at 10 room temperature. Water was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the title compound (11.5 g, 15 yield 79 %). This was oily.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.91 (3H, t, J = 7.4 Hz), 1.25 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.63-1.92 (2H, m), 1.94 (1H, br s), 2.90 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.47-4.61 (1H, m), 7.16-7.29 (4H, m).

20

Reference Example 12

2-[1-(4-Isopropylphenyl)propyl]-3,5,6-trimethyl-1,4-benzoquinone

25 Boron trifluoride/ethyl ether complex (1.30 g, 9.33 mmol) was dropwise added to a suspension of 1-(4-isopropylphenyl)propan-1-ol (5.00 g, 28.0 mmol) and trimethylhydroquinone (4.30 g, 28.0 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (100 mL) at 60°C in a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 30 the same temperature. After cooled, the reaction mixture was washed with an aqueous solution of iron(III) chloride and water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel 35 column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 30/1) to obtain the title compound (5.40 g, yield 62 %).

m.p.: 61-63°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.91 (3H, t, J = 7.4 Hz), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.83-2.11 (11H, m), 2.85 (1H, septet, J = 6.8 Hz), 4.02-4.23 (1H, m), 7.02-7.24 (4H, m).

5

Reference Example 13

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran-5-ol

10 A solution of 2-[1-(4-isopropylphenyl)propyl]-3,5,6-trimethyl-1,4-benzoquinone (1.00 g, 0.324 mmol) in ethanol (1.00 liter) was stirred for 5 hours while cooling it with ice-water to keep the solution at room temperature and while exposing it to light from 400 W Bromcinelight Deluxe (manufactured by LPL Co.). The
15 solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 20/1) to obtain the title compound (0.90 g, yield 90 %). This was oily.
20 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.31 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.98 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s), 2.30 (3H, s), 2.43 (3H, s), 2.97 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.43 (1H, s), 7.26 (4H, s).

Reference Example 14

25 2,3,6-Trimethyl-4-[(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)oxy]phenyl acetate

To a solution of 4-hydroxy-2,3,6-trimethylphenyl acetate (10.0 g, 51.5 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL) was added 1-chloro-3-phenyl-2-propene (7.86 g, 51.5 mmol) and potassium carbonate (7.10 g, 51.5 mmol)
30 and the mixture was stirred under an argon atmosphere at 60°C for 2 hours. This reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined extract was washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced
35 pressure. The residue was crystallized from methanol to obtain the title compound (13.0 g, yield 81%).

m.p.: 104-107°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.06 (3H, s), 2.13 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 2.34 (3H, s), 4.66 (2H, dd, J = 5.6, 1.2 Hz), 6.43 (1H, dt, J = 16.2, 5.6 Hz), 5.63 (1H, s), 6.74 (1H, d, J = 16.2 Hz), 7.24-7.46 (5H, m).

Reference Example 15

4-Hydroxy-2,3,6-trimethyl-5-(1-phenyl-2-propenyl)phenyl acetate

A solution of 2,3,6-trimethyl-4-[(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)oxy]phenyl acetate (10.0 g, 32.2 mmol) in N,N-dimethylaniline (70 mL) was stirred under an argon atmosphere at 200°C for 3 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled, it was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with 2N hydrochloric acid, and water, and dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to obtain the title compound (7.80 g, yield 78 %).

m.p.: 136-138°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 2.06 (6H, s), 2.11 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 4.83-5.18 (2H, m), 5.36 (1H, d, J = 10.0 Hz), 6.32-6.58 (1H, m), 7.18-7.37 (5H, m), 1H not confirmed.

Reference Example 16

2,4,6,7-Tetramethyl-3-phenylbenzofuran-5-yl acetate

To a suspension of 4-hydroxy-2,3,6-trimethyl-5-(1-phenyl-2-propenyl)phenyl acetate (5.10 g, 16.4 mmol) and calcium carbonate (2.13 g, 21.3 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) and methanol (20 mL) was added benzyltrimethylammonium dichloriodate (6.28 g, 18.0 mmol) slowly. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The insoluble material was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue was added ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and

the aqueous layer was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with 10% aqueous sodium hydrogen sulfite, water, an aqueous saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate and brine.

5 The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, treated with activated carbon, filtrated and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to provide 5.30 g of 2-iodomethyl-4,6,7-trimethyl-3-phenyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl acetate. A mixture of this
10 compound (5.30 g, 12.1 mmol) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5,4,0]-7-undecene (9.0 m, 60.0 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) was stirred under an argon atmosphere at 100°C for 3 hours. To that mixture was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
15 extract was washed with 2N hydrochloric acid, and water, dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 20/1) to obtain the title compound (4.0 g, yield 79 %). This
20 was oily.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.85 (3H, s), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.30 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.44 (3H, s), 7.32-7.48 (5H, m).

Reference Example 17

25 2,4,6,7-Tetramethyl-3-phenylbenzofuran-5-ol

To a solution of 2,4,6,7-tetramethyl-3-phenylbenzofuran-5-yl acetate (4.00 g, 13.0 mmol) in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran (32 mL) and methanol (8 mL) was added 8N sodium hydroxide solution (2.0 mL)
30 dropwise and the mixture was stirred at 40°C for 1 hour. The solvent was then distilled off under reduced pressure. To the residue was added 2N hydrochloric acid, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and brine, dried over
35 magnesium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from isopropyl

ether-hexane to obtain the title compound (3.0 g, yield 87 %).

m.p.: 102-104°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.96 (3H, s), 2.28 (3H, s), 2.29 (3H, s), 2.44 (3H, s), 4.42 (1H, s), 7.28-7.43 (5H, m).

Reference Example 18

1-(2,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)-1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol

Using 1-bromo-2,4-dimethoxybenzene and 1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropan-1-one the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Reference Example 6. Yield 56 %.

m.p.: 80-81°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 0.75 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.08 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.20 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 2.66 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 2.80 (1H, septet, J = 6.6 Hz), 3.48 (3H, s), 3.79 (3H, s), 4.71 (1H, s), 6.39-6.40 (1H, m), 6.50-6.56 (1H, m), 7.04-7.08 (2H, m), 7.19-7.23 (2H, m), 7.40-7.44 (1H, m).

Reference Example 19

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-6-ol

A mixture of 1-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-methylpropan-1-ol (5.58 g, 17.0 mmol) and 48 % hydrobromic acid (30 mL) was heated under reflux for 24 hours in an argon atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was cooled, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate was added to the mixture, which was then extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 20/1 to 10/1) to obtain the title

compound (2.43 g, yield 51 %).

m.p.: 114-115°C (from hexane).

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 0.95 (3H, s), 1.24 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz),
1.57 (3H, s), 2.89 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.25 (1H,
5 s), 6.15 (1H, br), 6.34-6.38 (2H, m), 6.84-6.88 (1H, m),
6.99-7.03 (2H, m), 7.13-7.17 (2H, m).

Reference Example 20

4-(4-Isopropylbenzoyl)piperidine

10 To 1-acetylisonipecotic acid (41.74 g, 243.8 mmol)
was added thionyl chloride (200 mL), and the resulting
mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. The mixture was
diluted with petroleum ether. The precipitated solid
was collected and washed with petroleum ether to afford
15 1-acetylisonipecotoyl chloride. This was added to a
stirring mixture of cumene (120 mL) and aluminium
chloride (69.6 g, 522 mmol) and the resulting mixture
was stirred at 110°C for 1 hour. The mixture was
poured into ice, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate.
20 The organic layers were combined, washed with brine,
dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and
concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue
was added concentrated hydrochloric acid (100 mL), and
the mixture was refluxed for 12 hours. The mixture was
25 cooled to room temperature and was washed twice with
diethyl ether. The aqueous solution was made basic
with 8N sodium hydroxide solution and then extracted
twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were
combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium
30 hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate,
filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The
residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to
obtain the title compound (23.5 g, yield 41 %).

m.p.: 55-57°C.

35 ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.27 (6H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.57-2.70 (5H,
m), 2.70-2.83 (2H, m), 2.97 (1H, septet, J = 6.8 Hz),

3.16-3.22 (2H, m), 3.34-3.46 (1H, m), 7.30-7.34 (2H, m),
7.87-7.91 (2H, m).

Reference Example 21

5 1-Benzyl-4-(4-isopropylbenzoyl)piperidine

To a solution of 4-(4-isopropylbenzoyl)piperidine
in N,N-dimethylformamide (100 mL), potassium carbonate
(9.60 g, 69.5 mmol) and benzyl bromide (8.50 g, 71.5
mmol) were added, and the resulting mixture was stirred
10 for 20 hours at room temperature. The mixture was
poured into water, and extracted twice with ethyl
acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with
an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried
over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated
15 under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized
from hexane to obtain the title compound (13.53 g,
yield 66 %).
m.p.: 76-77°C.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.26 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.79-1.90 (4H,
20 m), 2.07-2.20 (2H, m), 2.92-2.99 (3H, m), 3.15-3.30 (1H,
m), 3.55 (2H, s), 7.24-7.32 (7H, m), 7.85-7.89 (2H, m).

Reference Example 22

25 (1-Benzyl-4-piperidyl)(2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6- trimethylphenyl)(4-isopropylphenyl)methanol

n-Butyllithium (1.6 M, 12.0 mL, 19.2 mmol) was
added to a solution of 1-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6-
trimethylbenzene (4.89 g, 18.87 mmol) in
tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) at -78°C, and the mixture was
30 stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. To the
reaction mixture was added 1-benzyl-4-(4-
isopropylbenzoyl)piperidine (5.02 g, 15.6 mmol). The
mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same
temperature, then poured into the water, and extracted
35 twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were
combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium

hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to obtain the title compound (6.54 g, yield 83 %).
 5 m.p.: 105-108°C.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.19 (6H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.2-1.5 (2H, m), 1.8-2.0 (4H, m), 2.09 (3H, s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.39 (3H, s), 2.4-2.5 (1H, m), 2.78-2.88 (3H, m), 2.97 (3H, s), 3.51 (2H, s), 3.60 (3H, s), 6.37 (1H, br), 7.08-7.12 (2H, m), 7.26-7.34 (7H, m).
 10

Reference Example 23

1'-Benzyl-3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol

15 To a solution of (1-benzyl-4-piperidyl)(2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylphenyl)(4-isopropylphenyl)methanol (6.41 g, 12.8 mmol) in acetic acid (50 mL) was added 48% hydrobromic acid (60 mL), and the mixture was heated under reflux for 15 hours in an argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, made basic with 8N sodium hydroxide solution, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to obtain the title compound (4.44 g, yield 76 %).
 20
 25 m.p.: 190-192°C.

30 ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.19 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.21-1.41 (2H, m), 1.71-2.00 (5H, m), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.27-2.90 (5H, m), 2.97 (3H, s), 3.54 (2H, s), 4.02 (1H, s), 6.6-7.1 (4H, m), 7.20-7.32 (5H, m), 1H not confirmed.

35

Reference Example 24

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol hydrochloride

To a solution of 1'-benzyl-3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol (3.51 g, 7.70 mmol) and triethylamine (1.1 mL, 7.9 mmol) in chloroform (40 mL) α -chloroethyl chloroformate (2.30 g, 16.1 mmol) was added at 0°C. The mixture was refluxed for 1 hour and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was refluxed in methanol (20 mL) for 1 hour and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from ethanol-ethyl acetate to obtain the title compound (2.80 g, yield 90 %). m.p.: >245°C (dec.)

¹H-NMR(d₆-DMSO) δ : 1.18 (6H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.34 (2H, br), 1.71 (3H, s), 1.97 (2H, br), 2.08 (3H, s), 2.11 (3H, s), 2.8-3.3 (5H, m), 4.26 (1H, s), 6.6-7.2 (4H, m), 7.53 (1H, s), 8.78 (1H, s), 1H not confirmed.

Reference Example 25

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-1',4,6,7-tetramethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol

A mixture of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol hydrochloride (2.80 g, 6.97 mmol), formic acid (30 mL) and 37% formalin (30 mL) was stirred for 15 hours at 100°C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, made basic with 8N sodium hydroxide solution, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (Chromatorex NH DM1020, Fuji Silysia Chemical LTD) (hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1) to obtain the title compound (2.05 g, yield 77 %). m.p.: 114-117°C (from ethyl acetate-hexane).

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.18-1.39 (8H, m), 1.72-2.91 (19H, m), 4.02 (1H, m), 6.6-7.1 (4H, m), 1H not confirmed.

Reference Example 26

5 (1-Benzyl-4-piperidyl)(2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylphenyl)methanol

n-Butyllithium (1.6 M, 19.5 mL, 31.2 mmol) was added to a solution of 1-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylbenzene (8.00 g, 30.87 mmol) in
10 tetrahydrofuran (80 mL) at -78°C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 1-benzyl-4-formylpiperidine (6.23 g, 30.65 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature, then poured into water,
15 and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column
20 chromatography (ethyl acetate) to obtain the title compound (6.17 g, yield 52 %). This was oily.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.17-2.05 (7H, m), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.17(3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.79-2.85 (1H, m), 2.98-3.05 (1H, m), 3.48 (2H, s), 3.61 (3H, s), 3.75 (3H, s), 4.59
25 (1H, m), 7.23-7.32 (5H, m), 1H not confirmed.

Reference Example 27

1'-Benzyl-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol

30 To a solution of (1-benzyl-4-piperidyl)(2,5-dimethoxy-3,4,6-trimethylphenyl)methanol (6.10 g, 15.9 mmol) in acetic acid (30 mL) was added 48% hydrobromic acid (40 mL), and the mixture was heated under reflux for 15 hours in an argon atmosphere. The reaction
35 mixture was cooled to room temperature, made basic with 8N sodium hydroxide solution, and extracted twice with

ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1) to obtain the title compound (4.60 g, yield 86 %). This was amorphous.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 1.71-2.00 (6H, m), 2.10 (3H, s), 2.11 (3H, s), 2.12 (3H, s), 2.58 (2H, m), 2.87 (2H, s), 3.56 (2H, s), 7.25-7.38 (5H, m), 1H not confirmed.

Example 1

5-Benzylloxy-3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 68 mg, 1.70 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol (0.5 g, 1.54 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (20 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added benzyl bromide (290 mg, 1.70 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for further 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water (30 mL), and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from methanol to obtain the title compound (380 mg, yield 60 %).

m.p.: 79-81°C.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 1.01 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 1.50 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.86 (1H, septet, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 4.09 (1H, s), 4.70 (2H, s), 6.70-7.00 (2H, br), 7.09 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.30-7.50 (5H, m).

Example 2

5-Benzyloxy-3-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Using 3-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and benzyl bromide, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 40 %.

m.p.: 110-112°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.03 (3H, s), 1.48 (3H, s), 1.87 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.91 (6H, s), 4.04 (1H, s), 4.70 (2H, s), 6.48-7.16 (4H, m), 7.20-7.48 (5H, m).

Example 3

5-Benzyloxy-2,4,6,7-tetramethyl-2-(4-phenyl-1-piperazinyl)methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Using 2,4,6,7-tetramethyl-2-(4-phenyl-1-piperazinyl)methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and benzyl bromide, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 48 %.

m.p.: 120-121°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.47 (3H, s), 2.09 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.20 (3H, s), 2.58-2.92 (7H, m), 3.08-3.22 (5H, m), 4.71 (2H, s), 6.78-6.94 (3H, m), 7.20-7.52 (7H, m).

Example 4

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 49 %.

m.p.: 95-96°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.00 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz),
 1.49 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s),
 2.86 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.81 (3H, s), 4.08 (1H,
 s), 4.63 (2H, s), 6.70-7.18 (6H, m), 7.35 (2H, d, J =
 5 8.8 Hz).

Example 5

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,2-
 dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

10 Using (4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-
 dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride,
 the title compound was obtained in the same manner as
 in Example 1.

Yield: 75 %.

15 m.p.: 124-126°C (from ethyl acetate-hexane).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.95 (3H, s), 1.25 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz),
 1.57 (3H, s), 2.90 (septet, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.71 (3H,
 s), 4.30 (1H, s), 4.87 (2H, s), 6.65-7.35 (11H, m).

20 Example 6

3-[4-(Dimethylamino)phenyl]-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-
 2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Using 3-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-2,2,4,6,7-
 pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 4-
 25 methoxybenzyl chloride, the title compound was obtained
 in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 42 %.

m.p.: 105-107°C (from ethanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.02 (3H, s), 1.48 (3H, s), 1.84 (3H,
 30 s), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.92 (6H, s), 3.81 (3H,
 s), 4.04 (1H, s), 4.58-4.69 (2H, m), 6.54-6.93 (6H, m),
 7.30-7.42 (2H, m).

Example 7

35 5-(4-Methoxybenzyloxy)-3-[4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-
 2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Using 2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-3-[4-(4-morpholinyl)phenyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

5 Yield: 38 %.

m.p.: 110-112°C (ethanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.01 (3H, s), 1.48 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H, s), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 3.02-3.26 (4H, m), 3.71-3.99 (7H, m), 4.05 (1H, s), 4.57-4.90 (2H, m),
10 6.60-7.00 (6H, m), 7.35 (2H, d, J = 6.8 Hz).

Example 8

5-(4-Methoxybenzyloxy)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-3-[4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

15 Using 2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-3-[4-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)phenyl]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 42 %.

20 m.p.: 121-122°C (from ethyl ether-hexane).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.01 (3H, s), 1.48 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H, s), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.34 (3H, s), 2.52-2.63 (4H, m), 3.13-3.24 (4H, m), 3.81 (3H, s), 4.05 (1H, s), 4.58-4.67 (2H, m), 6.60-7.07 (6H, m), 7.35 (2H, d, J =
25 8.8 Hz).

Example 9

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(4-methylthiobenzyloxy)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

30 Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 4-(bromomethyl)phenyl methyl sulfide, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 70 %.

35 m.p.: 118-120°C (from ethanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.01 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.49 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.48 (3H, s), 2.86 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.08 (1H, s), 4.65 (2H, s), 6.80-7.02 (2H, br), 7.08 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.36 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz).

Example 10

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-[4-(methylsulfinyl)benzyloxy]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Sodium periodate (0.766 g, 3.58 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(4-methylthiobenzyloxy)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (1.50 g, 3.26 mmol) in a mixture of ethanol (80 mL) and water (8 mol), and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. To the reaction mixture were added ethyl acetate and water to separate it into two layers, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to obtain the title compound (1.23 g, yield 79 %).

m.p.: 132-134°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.02 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.50 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.71, 2.72 (1.5H x2, s x2), 2.86 (1H, septet, J = 6.8 Hz), 4.09 (1H, s), 4.76 (2H, s), 6.71-7.15 (4H, m), 7.57-7.69 (4H, m).

Example 11

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-[4-(methylsulfonyl)benzyloxy]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Sodium periodate (2.02 g, 9.45 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-

pentamethyl-5-[(4-methylsulfinyl)benzyloxy]-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (1.50 g, 3.15 mmol) in a mixture of ethanol (80 mL) and water (8 mol), and the mixture was heated under reflux for 18 hours. To the reaction mixture were added ethyl acetate and water to separate it into two layers, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to obtain the title compound (1.05 g, yield 68 %).

m.p.: 161-162°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.02 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.50 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.87 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.05 (3H, s), 4.09 (1H, s), 4.80 (2H, s), 6.70-7.13 (4H, m), 7.67 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.95 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz).

Example 12

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(3-phenyl-2-propen-1-yloxy)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 3-bromo-1-phenyl-1-propene, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 71 %.

m.p.: 106-107°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.00 (3H, s), 1.21 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.49 (3H, s), 1.86 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.85 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.08 (1H, s), 4.36 (2H, d, J = 6.0 Hz), 6.42 (1H, dt, J = 15.4, 6.0 Hz), 6.66-7.15 (5H, m), 7.20-7.48 (5H, m).

Example 13

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(2-quinolylmethoxy)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran hydrochloride

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 136 mg, 3.39 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol (1.0 g, 3.08 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (30 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 10 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 2-(chloromethyl)quinoline hydrochloride (730 mg, 3.39 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at 80°C. The reaction mixture was poured into water (40 mL), and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue was added 4 N HCl-ethanol, and the solvent was removed through distillation. The residue was crystallized from ethanol-hexane to obtain the title compound (1.1 g, yield 71 %).

m.p.: 136-139°C.

¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ: 0.94 (3H, s), 1.18 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.45 (3H, s), 1.78 (3H, s), 2.11 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.85 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.19 (1H, s), 4.20-4.90 (1H, br), 5.10 (1H, d, J = 15.8 Hz), 5.19 (1H, d, J = 15.8 Hz), 6.65-7.05 (2H, br), 7.13 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.72-7.85 (1H, m), 7.91-8.02 (2H, m), 8.15-8.30 (2H, m), 8.80 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz).

Example 14

5-(3,3-Diphenylpropyloxy)-3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 3,3-diphenylpropyl methanesulfonate, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1. This was oily. Yield: 55 %.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.99 (3H, s), 1.21 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.45 (3H, s), 1.71 (3H, s), 2.08 (3H, s), 2.10 (3H, s), 2.48 (1H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 2.55 (1H, d, J = 6.6 Hz), 2.76-2.93 (1H, m), 3.60 (2H, t, J = 6.6 Hz), 4.07 (1H, s), 4.25 (1H, t, J = 8.0 Hz), 6.60-7.00 (2H, br), 7.06 (2H, d, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.10-7.34 (10H, m).

Example 15

Methyl 4-[[3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl]oxymethyl]benzoate

Using methyl 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and methyl 4-(bromomethyl)methylbenzoate, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 82 %.

m.p.: 108-110°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.01 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.50 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.86 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.92 (3H, s), 4.09 (1H, s), 4.76 (2H, s), 6.65-7.00 (2H, br), 7.08 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.51 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 8.04 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz), 8.07 (1H, s), 4.21-4.37 (4H, m), 6.63-6.98 (2H, br), 7.07 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz).

Example 16

Methyl α-[[3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yl]oxy]phenylacetate

Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and methyl α-bromophenylacetate, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1. This was oily.

Yield: 82 %.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.99 (3H, s), 1.21, 1.23 (6H, each d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.47 (3H, s), 1.57, 1.60 (3H, each s),

2.00, 2.04 (3H, each s), 2.09, 2.11 (3H, each s), 2.75-2.98 (1H, m), 3.70, 3.74 (3H, each s), 4.01 (1H, s), 5.07 (1H, s), 6.60-6.95 (2H, br), 7.06 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.24-7.50 (5H, m).

5

Example 17

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(2-pyridylmethoxy)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

10 Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 2-chloromethylpyridine hydrochloride, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1.

Yield: 17 %.

m.p.: 88-89°C (from methanol).

15 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.02 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.51 (3H, s), 1.83 (3H, s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.24 (3H, s), 2.86 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.10 (1H, s), 4.80 (1H, d, J = 15.8 Hz), 4.89 (1H, d, J = 15.8 Hz), 6.72-7.02 (2H, br), 7.09 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.15-7.25 (1H, m),
20 7.67-7.81 (2H, m), 8.50-8.58 (1H, m).

Example 18

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(3-pyridylmethoxy)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

25 Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 3-chloromethylpyridine hydrochloride, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1. This was oily.

Yield: 76 %.

30 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.02 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.50 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.22 (3H, s), 2.86 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.09 (1H, s), 4.73 (2H, s), 6.63-7.02 (2H, br), 7.09 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.24 (1H, dd, J = 7.8, 5.0 Hz), 7.78 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz),
35 8.56 (1H, d, J = 4.0 Hz), 8.60-8.71 (1H, br).

Example 19

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(4-pyridylmethoxy)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol and 4-chloromethylpyridine hydrochloride, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1. This was oily.

Yield: 52 %.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.02 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.50 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.16 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.78-2.93 (1H, m), 4.08 (1H, s), 4.73 (2H, s), 6.62-7.01 (2H, br), 7.09 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.38 (2H, d, J = 5.8 Hz), 8.60 (2H, d, J = 5.8 Hz).

Example 20

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-5-(2,4-dinitrophenoxy)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 270 mg, 6.75 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol (2.0 g, 6.16 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (30 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (1.37 g, 6.78 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 20 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water (50 mL), and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to obtain the title compound (1.5 g, yield 50 %).

m.p.: 137-139°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.04 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.57 (3H, s), 1.66 (3H, s), 2.03 (3H, s), 2.19 (3H, s), 2.86 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.13 (1H, s), 6.62-6.95

(3H, m), 7.11 (2H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 8.26 (1H, dd, $J = 9.2, 2.6$ Hz), 8.75-8.86 (1H, m).

Example 21

5 5-(2,4-Bisacetylaminophenyloxy)-3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-
2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran
3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-5-(2,4-dinitrophenyloxy)-
2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (800 mg,
1.63 mmol) and 10 % palladium-carbon (hydrate) (80 mg)
10 were dispersed in ethanol (40 mL), and the mixture was
stirred in a hydrogen atmosphere at 60°C for 4 hours.
The reaction mixture, from which was removed the
catalyst through filtration, was concentrated under
reduced pressure to obtain 5-(2,4-diaminophenoxy)-3-(4-
15 isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-
dihydrobenzofuran (710 mg). Acetyl chloride (0.26 mL,
3.63 mmol) was added to a solution of the thus-obtained
compound (710 mg, 1.65 mmol) and triethylamine (290 mg,
1.70 mmol) in chloroform (30 mL) at 0°C, and the
20 mixture was stirred for 1 hour at the same temperature.
The reaction mixture was poured into water (30 mL), and
extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers
were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium
hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate,
25 filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The
residue was subjected to silica gel column
chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/5) to obtain
the title compound (640 mg, yield 76 %). This was
amorphous.

30 ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 1.04 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz),
1.52 (3H, s), 1.64 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.12 (3H, s),
2.18 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.86 (1H, septet, $J = 6.8$
Hz), 4.11 (1H, s), 6.30 (1H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 6.60-7.03
(2H, br), 7.05 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.54 (1H, dd, $J =$
35 9.2, 2.6 Hz), 7.69 (1H, br s), 8.02 (1H, s), 8.21 (1H,
d, $J = 2.6$ Hz).

Example 22

α -[3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yloxy]phenylacetic acid

5 An aqueous solution of 2 N sodium hydroxide (2.5 mL) was dropwise added to a solution of methyl α -[3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yloxy]phenylacetate (1.20 g, 2.54 mmol) in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran (24 mL) and
10 methanol (6 mL), and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, to which was added 2 N hydrochloric acid. Then, this was extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were washed
15 with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was recrystallized from hexane to obtain the title compound (0.31 g, yield 27 %), which was a mixture of diastereomers (ratio: 8/1).
20 m.p.: 163-166°C.
 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 0.98 (3H, s), 1.12-1.25 (6H, m), 1.41-1.56 (6H, m), 1.92-2.10 (6H, m), 2.87 (1H, septet, J = 6.6 Hz), 3.99 (1H, s), 5.08-5.10 (1H, m), 5.20-6.00 (1H, br), 6.60-7.17 (4H, m), 7.20-7.39 (5H, m).

25

Example 23

α -[3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-yloxy]phenylacetic acid

30 The filtrate in Example 22 was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the title compound (0.50 g, yield 43 %), which was amorphous and was a mixture of diastereomers (ratio: 1/3).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 0.98 (3H, s), 1.16-1.26 (6H, m), 1.39-1.56 (6H, m), 1.91- 2.10 (6H, m), 2.84 (1H, septet, J =

6.8 Hz), 4.00 (1H, m), 5.07-5.10 (1H, s), 5.40-6.30 (1H, br), 6.50-7.14 (4H, m), 7.20-7.40 (5H, m).

Example 24

5 3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(3-phenyl-1-propyl)oxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(3-phenyl-2-propen-1-yl)oxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (800 mg, 1.82 mmol) and 10 % palladium-carbon (hydrate) (80 mg) were suspended in ethanol (20 mL), and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours in a hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature. The catalyst was removed through filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from methanol to obtain the title compound (610 mg, yield 76 %).

m.p.: 78-80°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.99 (3H, s), 1.22 (6H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.48 (3H, s), 1.81 (3H, s), 2.02-2.22 (8H, m), 2.76-2.91 (3H, m), 3.68 (2H, t, J = 6.4 Hz), 4.07 (1H, s), 6.70-6.92 (2H, br), 7.07 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.15-7.32 (5H, m).

Example 25

25 3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-5-(2-phenylethyl)oxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

A solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2,4,6,7-pentamethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-ol (1.0 g, 3.08 mmol), 2-phenylethanol (414 mg, 3.39 mmol), triphenylphosphine (890 mg, 3.39 mmol) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (590 mg, 3.39 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 100/1) to obtain the title compound (150 mg, yield 11 %).

m.p.: 72-74°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.98 (3H, s), 1.21 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.46 (3H, s), 1.72 (3H, s), 2.10 (3H, s), 2.12 (3H, s), 2.83 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.05 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.85 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz), 4.03 (1H, s), 6.65-7.00 (2H, br), 7.06 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.15-7.50 (5H, m).

Example 26

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran-5-yl 4-methoxybenzoate

Triethylamine (0.45 mL, 3.21 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran-5-ol (0.90 g, 2.92 mmol) and 4-methoxybenzoyl chloride (0.55 g, 3.21 mmol) in chloroform (15 mL) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 60°C. Water (30 mL) was poured into the reaction mixture, which was then extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with 1 N hydrochloric acid and saturated sodium hydroxide, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was crystallized from ethanol to obtain the title compound (0.52 g, yield 79 %). m.p.: 113-115°C.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.28 (6H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.90 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.46 (3H, s), 2.95 (1H, septet, J = 6.8 Hz), 3.89 (3H, s), 6.99 (2H, d, J = 9.0 Hz), 7.25 (4H, s), 8.20 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz).

Example 27

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran

Using 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,4,6,7-tetramethylbenzofuran-5-ol and 4-methoxybenzyl chloride, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 1. This was oily.

Yield: 64 %.

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.31 (6H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 2.06 (3H, s), 2.31 (3H, s), 2.34 (3H, s), 2.43 (3H, s), 2.97 (1H, septet, J = 6.8 Hz), 3.82 (3H, s), 4.66 (2H, s), 6.91 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.26 (4H, s), 7.40 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz).

Example 28

2,4,6,7-Tetramethyl-3-phenylbenzofuran-5-yl 4-methoxybenzoate

Using 2,4,6,7-tetramethyl-3-phenylbenzofuran-5-ol and 4-methoxybenzoyl chloride, the title compound was obtained in the same manner as in Example 26.

Yield 64%.

m.p.: 152-154°C (from methanol).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 1.88 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 2.32 (3H, s), 2.46 (3H, s), 3.89 (3H, s), 6.99 (2H, d, J = 9.2 Hz), 7.29-7.43 (5H, m), 8.20 (2H, d, J = 9.2 Hz).

Examples 29

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-6-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 179.0 mg, 4.48 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-6-ol (1.12 g, 4.00 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (15 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (636.8 mg, 4.07 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for further 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica

gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1) to obtain the title compound (1.19 g, yield 74 %).

m.p.: 86-88°C (from hexane).

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 0.95 (3H, s), 1.24 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz),
 5 1.58 (3H, s), 2.89 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.82 (3H, s), 4.27 (1H, s), 4.96 (2H, s), 6.47-6.52 (2H, m), 6.90-6.95 (3H, m), 7.02 (2H, d, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.16 (2H, d, J = 8.1 Hz), 7.37 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz).

10 Example 30

1'-Benzyl-3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 81.4 mg, 1.81 mmol) was added to a solution of 1'-
 15 benzyl-3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol (824.0 mg, 1.81 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (15 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was
 20 added 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (319.9 mg, 2.04 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for further 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous
 25 saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/1) to obtain the title compound (539 mg, yield 52 %).

30 This was amorphous.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.20 (6H, d, J = 6.8 Hz), 1.27-1.39 (2H, m), 1.81 (3H, s), 1.86-1.96 (2H, m), 2.19 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.35-2.87 (5H, m), 3.52 (2H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 4.04 (1H, s), 4.62 (2H, s), 6.6-6.9 (4H, m), 7.04-7.08
 35 (2H, m), 7.22-7.36 (7H, m).

Example 31

1'-Benzyl-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 134.6 mg, 3.37 mmol) was added to a solution of 1'-benzyl-4,6,7-trimethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol (1.01 g, 2.98 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (15 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (584.9 mg, 3.43 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for further 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2/1) to obtain the title compound (1.15 g, yield 85 %).
m.p.: 85-86°C (from hexane).

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.80-2.00 (4H, m), 2.10 (3H, s), 2.15 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s), 2.60 (4H, br), 2.87 (2H, s), 3.58 (2H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.62 (2H, s), 6.90-6.95 (2H, m), 7.30-7.43 (7H, m).

Example 32

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-5-(4-methoxybenzyloxy)-1',4,6,7-tetramethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 64.3 mmol, 1.61 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1',4,6,7-tetramethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol (509.0 mg, 1.34 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (25 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 4-methoxybenzyl chloride

(244.0 mg, 1.56 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for further 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (Chromatorex NH DM1020, Fuji Silysia Chemical LTD) (hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1) to obtain the title compound (262 mg, yield 39 %). This was amorphous.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.21 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz), 1.3-1.4 (2H, m), 1.82 (3H, s), 1.99-2.04 (2H, m), 2.19 (3H, s), 2.23 (3H, s), 2.30 (3H, s), 2.37-2.70 (4H, m), 2.82 (1H, septet, J = 7.0 Hz), 3.81 (3H, s), 4.05 (1H, s), 4.62 (2H, s), 6.6-6.9 (4H, m), 7.05-7.09 (2H, m), 7.33-7.37 (2H, m).

Example 33

3-(4-Isopropylphenyl)-1',4,6,7-tetramethyl-5-(4-pyridylmethoxy)spiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]

Sodium hydride (60 % liquid paraffin dispersion, 187.3 mg, 4.98 mmol) was added to a solution of 3-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1',4,6,7-tetramethylspiro[benzofuran-2(3H),4'-piperidine]-5-ol (817.7 mg, 2.15 mmol) in N,N-dimethylformamide (30 mL) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 4-chloromethylpyridine hydrochloride (364.5 mg, 2.22 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for further 30 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogencarbonate, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to silica gel column

chromatography (Chromatorex NH DM1020, Fuji Silysia Chemical LTD) (hexane/ethyl acetate = 4/1) to obtain the title compound (575 mg, yield 57 %).

m.p.: 96-98° C (from hexane).

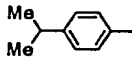
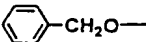
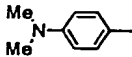
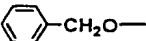
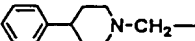
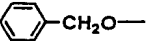
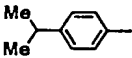
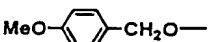
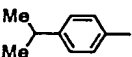
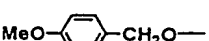
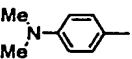
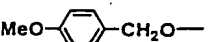
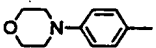
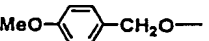
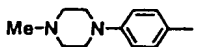
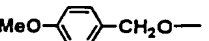
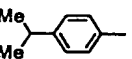
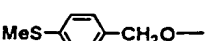
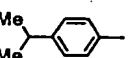
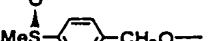
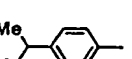

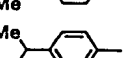
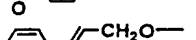
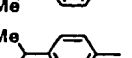


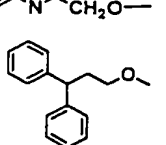
- 5 $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 1.21 (6H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 1.34-1.41 (2H, m), 1.82 (3H, s), 1.92-2.11 (2H, m), 2.19 (3H, s), 2.21 (3H, s), 2.30 (3H, s), 2.37-2.65 (4H, m), 2.85 (1H, septet, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 4.05 (1H, s), 4.72 (2H, s), 6.6-7.1 (4H, m), 7.36-7.39 (2H, m), 8.58-8.61 (2H, m).

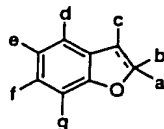
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The chemical structural formulae of the compounds obtained in these Examples are shown below.

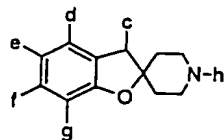
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6	Me	Me		Me		Me	Me	—
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11	Me	Me		Me		Me	Me	—
12	Me	Me		Me		Me	Me	—
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Ex. No.	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	==
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19	Me	Me		Me		Me	Me	—
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21	Me	Me		Me		Me	Me	—
22	Me	Me		Me		Me	Me	—
23	Me	Me		Me		Me	Me	—
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25	Me	Me		Me		Me	Me	—
26	Me	-		Me		Me	Me	=
27	Me	-		Me		Me	Me	=
28	Me	-		Me		Me	Me	=
29	Me	Me		H	H		H	—



Ex. No.	c	d	e	f	g	h
30		Me		Me	Me	
31	H	Me		Me	Me	
32		Me		Me	Me	Me
33		Me		Me	Me	Me

Formulation Example 1

	(1) Compound obtained in Example 4	50 mg
	(2) Lactose	34 mg
	(3) Corn starch	10.6 mg
5	(4) Corn starch (paste)	5 mg
	(5) Magnesium stearate	0.4 mg
	(6) Calcium carboxymethyl cellulose	20 mg
	Total	120 mg

(1) to (6) were mixed in an ordinary manner, and
 10 tabletted into tablets using a tableting machine.

Experimental Example 1

Evaluation of cell protective activity against β -
 15 amyloid neurotoxicity in human neuroblastoma SK-N-SH
 cells

Method

a) Material Used

Human ~~neuroblastoma~~ ^{Neuroblastoma} SK-N-SH cells: obtained from
 20 American Type Tissue Culture Collection (ATCC).
 DMEM/F-12 medium: obtained from Nikken Biological
 Medicine Laboratory Co.
 Ca⁺⁺ and Mg⁺⁺ free phosphate-buffered saline (PBS(-
 .)): obtained ~~from~~ ^{from} Nikken Biological Medicine
 25 Laboratory Co.
 N2 supplement TM, and EDTA solution: obtained from
 Gibco BRL Co.
 Fetal calf serum, and mixture of penicillin (5000
 U/mL) and streptomycin (5 mg/mL): obtained from Bio
 30 Whittaker Co.
 Recombinant human interferon gamma (rhIFN- γ):
 obtained from Wako Pure Chemical Co.
 Alamar Blue TM reagent: obtained from AccuMed
 International, Inc.
 35 Culture flasks: manufactured by Falcon Co.
 Collagen-coated, 96-well multi-plate: manufactured

662027a
 662027a
 662027a

by Iwaki Glass Co.

β -amyloid 25-35: obtained from Bachem AG.

Other reagents: commercially-available special-grade chemicals.

5

b) Test Method

(1) Cultivation of SK-N-SH cells

SK-N-SH cells were sub-cultured in DMEM/F12 medium containing 5 % FCS, 0.5 % N2 supplementTM, 1 % of
10 mixture of penicillin (5000 U/mL) and streptomycin (5 mg/mL), under 10 % CO₂ and 90 % air, using CO₂ incubator. At sub-confluent condition, cells were harvested from culture flask with PBS(-) containing 2.5 mM EDTA, and plated at a density of 1.0×10^4 cells/100 μ l of
15 culture medium/well in collagen-coated 96-well multi-plate. The next day, 80 μ l of culture medium was substituted with DMEM/F12 medium (containing neither FCS nor N2 supplement) containing 1.25 ng/mL of rhIFN- γ , and after 24 hr cultivation cells were used for cell
20 toxicity assay mentioned below.

(2) Measurement of cell protective activity of test compounds against β -amyloid 25-35-induced neurotoxicity

After pretreatment of SK-N-SH cells with rhIFN- γ in collagen-coated 96 well multi-plate, cell toxicity
25 assay was started by addition of β -amyloid 25-35 and test compound. Briefly, 80 μ l of culture medium was removed, and 40 μ l of β -amyloid 25-35 and 40 μ l of test compound were added to cultures at the same time.
30 The final concentrations of β -amyloid 25-35 and test compounds were 10 μ M and 1 μ M, respectively.

The test compound was dissolved at 10 mM in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and diluted in DMEM/F12 medium. β -amyloid 25-35 was dissolved at 5 mM in sterile pure
35 water, and stored at -80°C. Immediately before use,

the stock solution β -amyloid 25-35 was diluted in DMEM/F12 medium and sonicated.

(3) Evaluation of cell protective activity of test compound

Cell viability was assessed by the reduction of Alamar Blue™ reagents, 3 days after starting of the cell toxicity assay. Briefly, 20 μ l of culture medium was substituted with 20 μ l of Alamar Blue™ reagents and incubated 4 hours. Absorbances were determined at wavelengths of 570 nm and 600 nm using a plate reader (MTP-32 Micro-plate Reader, manufactured by Corona Co.). Amount of reduced Alamar Blue™ reagents was determined by subtracting absorbance₆₀₀ from absorbance₅₇₀. The cell protective activity of the test compound was estimated according to the following equation:

$$\text{Cell protective activity of compound} = [(A-B)/(C-B)] \times 100 (\%)$$

where;

A: cell viability of the group treated with both the test compound and β -amyloid

B: cell viability of the group treated with β -amyloid only

C: cell viability of the control group

Results

Cell viability of the group treated with both the test compound and β -amyloid was compared with that group treated with β -amyloid only using Dunnett's test. Cell viability of each group was determined using at least 4 culture well. The data obtained are shown in the following Table.

Compound of Example	Cell Protecting Activity (%)
1	30.7
2	27.9
3	39.4
7	27.3
12	44.8
14	44.2
25	47.0

These data verify that compound (I) and compound (Ia) well suppress β -amyloid toxicity.

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INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

10

Compounds (I) and (Ia) have excellent suppressive effects on neurodegeneration and good permeability to the brain, while having low toxicity, and are therefore useful as medicines for preventing and/or treating neurodegenerative diseases.

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